

The AMERICAN LEGION *Weekly*

Vol. 3, No. 29

JULY 22, 1921

10c. a Copy

Published weekly at New York, N. Y. Entered as second class matter March 24, 1920, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under act of March 3, 1879. Price \$2 the year. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 31, 1921.



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Make Your Own Opportunity

Times Are Never "Bad" Unless You Let Yourself Think They Are

By Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis

THE amazing thing about opportunity isn't that it knocks once, but that it knocks at all. Anyone who waits for its personal appearance at the front door these days must have plenty of patience and a wealth of time. And then opportunity's visit may be of importance not so much to him as to his undertaker and heirs.

If Benjamin Franklin had waited for that knock at his door he would have been struck by lightning. A similar delay in search for a sign from fortune would have cost the French the first battle of the Marne and the war before it was well begun. History is filled with the failures of genius who waited for a favorable moment and the heroic achievements of plodders who rushed in where an angel would have demanded a cash guarantee.

Napoleon declared that he "made his own circumstances." And John Smith, if he hopes to achieve any measure of success, must go and do likewise.

Of every five men gathered around the stove in a crossroads country store, four probably will occupy precisely the same niches in the community twenty years from now that they occupy today. The fifth will own the town or be running a railroad or leading an army somewhere, and while the law of probabilities has never been definitely worked out in its application to this problem, it is safe to say that Mr. Number Five will owe his advancement to personal initiative.

A score of years ago I heard a young man complaining of his prospects. He declared that business organization had blocked all outlet for individual talent, that American young manhood was doomed to be a negligible part of a vast machine, that civilization was drifting back to serfdom. He pointed out that the "princes of commerce and industry" had seized upon the natural advantages of the country, that the great railroads had all been built, that great mines and lumber corporations were organized to throttle the competition of the struggling young fortune hunter, that the great wars had all been fought and that all public offices were doled out to professional politicians through the courtesy of unspeakable

ARE we downhearted? "No!" replies Judge Landis with all the emphasis at the command of an outspoken personality that has made its owner one of the notable Americans of his generation. As Federal judge for the Northern District of Illinois and as supreme arbiter of baseball at a critical moment in its career, Judge Landis exercises a two-fold jurisdiction that gets him listened to whether he is fining the Standard Oil Company \$29,000,000 or approving the suspension of a catcher who talked back. And he is well worth listening to in his present discussion of the necessity for every man's rolling his own destiny.

bosses. He was a sort of reincarnated Alexander weeping because there were no new worlds to conquer and somebody else had conquered all the old ones.

So he became a magazine writer to express his contempt for what he called the modern régime and to mourn the departed glories of the one just past. And he wrote so well about it that he became a famous editor and acquired a comfortable fortune. Since the day when he first set foot upon his platform that all opportunity had been worn out by the folks who had used it last and that the United States had reached the apex of its progress, he has seen develop, among other important industries, the automobile and the moving picture, both of which had been struggling for an existence when he ignored them. He has seen the fighting of the

World War. And he has witnessed the induction of cowboys, farmers, lawyers, journalists, soldiers and college professors into offices ranging in importance from governorships to the presidency of the United States.

This man cannot be blamed particularly for the lack of vision that makes the trials of youth so numerous and so severe. Few men in those days saw much of a future for the noisy, smoky, smelly contraption that was getting onto the front pages of the newspapers whenever it succeeded in completing a two-mile race at the breath-taking speed of four miles an hour. The cinema was just beginning to emerge from its place of honor in variety shows to its new home in the remodeled delicatessen store. It was inheriting all the maternal anathema that formerly had been the exclusive property of the dime novel. Small wonder that no one—even those destined to make fortunes through the tremendous popularity of the pictures—could foresee the marble palaces that would replace the store theaters or the vast army of workers to whom this new industry would give employment.

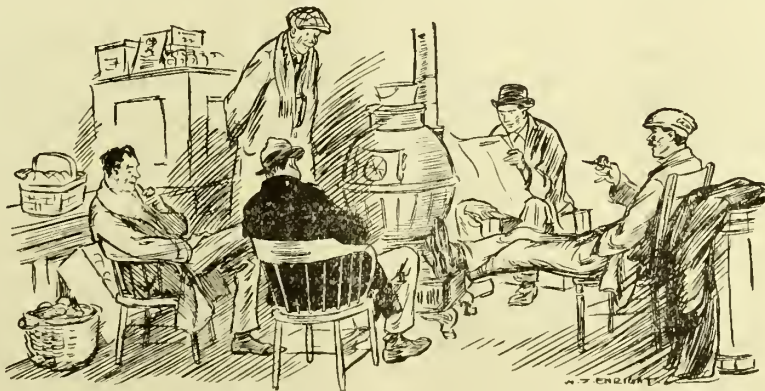
The pessimist of my acquaintance was no more ignorant than the wisest man of his period on that score. But he deserved censure as many a youth deserves it today for the unforgivable sin against Success. He turned his back upon the world's progress.

Humanity wasn't standing still when he thought it was. It isn't standing still now. And it will be progressing on the day when Gabriel blows his trumpet.

My pessimist proved that he was wrong by carving a place for himself in an industry which he had overlooked

when he was decrying his opportunities. He might have proved himself wrong in any of a dozen lines of endeavor. For certainly the crop of successful men of the past two decades is not so greatly inferior to that of the Golden Age which he was so fond of describing.

But his mental counterpart is to be found today sounding the mournful tom-tom at the obsequies of the years whose coming he foresaw as a dire calamity to the country if not to the whole



Of every five men gathered around the stove in a crossroads country store, four probably will occupy the same niches in the community twenty years from now that they occupy today

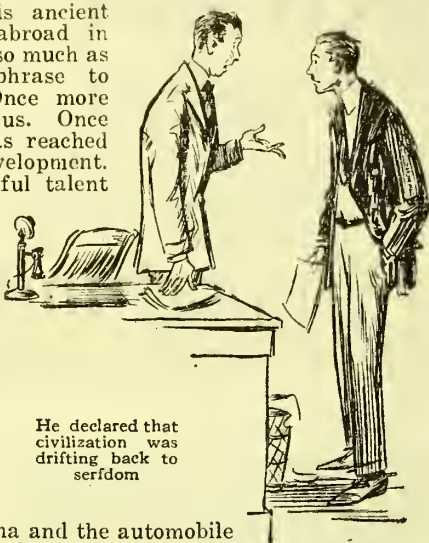
human race. His ancient arguments are abroad in the land without so much as a single new phrase to justify them. Once more serfdom is upon us. Once more industry has reached its utmost development. Once more youthful talent is deprived of a field for expansion. Once more the last great war has been fought, the last great book has been written and the last great statesman has revised the world's maps. All of which propositions are just as true as they ever were.

Today the cinema and the automobile have stepped to their place in the front rank of American achievement. They stand shoulder to shoulder with steel and the railroads. Oil has had its recrudescence and reorganization and numbers of young men have acquired wealth—or experience—in newly developed districts. In all of these fields, perhaps, opportunity is slight for the young adventurer with limited capital. The doors on the ground floor are closing or closed.

But what of the future? The airplane, tried in war, is entering the pursuits of peace as a factor that may one day bring about a readjustment of the world's commercial methods. The chemical industry in its infinite variety is just appearing over the horizon—and not even the wise can guess what is beyond that. So much for the great outstanding features of our industrial prospects. Apparently there is still a fair field for youthful Napoleons of commerce. Any budding Alexander who owns a shoe string still has a chance to run it into a million.

But there are other paths to success more important because they affect hundreds where the building of a vast new business may concern only one or two. They lie under our feet as we walk to our daily work. They lead from our office doors or the thresholds of our homes.

After all, the greatest American industry is the industry of the daily job well done. The books of the great guild of honest, energetic and imaginative workmen are never closed to new mem-



He declared that civilization was drifting back to serfdom

bership. Today's bank clerk is tomorrow's financier. Men now at lathes and forges will be at the forefront in the nation's manufactures before they have grown gray hairs. The interne in the hospital, the diffident young lawyer who only yesterday received his diploma, some day will startle the world as the great surgeon and the great jurist of a new generation. There are young men following the plow in our great agricultural communities whom destiny has marked for places in history yet unwritten. Such things have come to pass in recent years and in times as far back as the memory of man will reach, and they will come to pass again.

No man has a monopoly on fame and fortune. No man, group of men, or governmental system can bar the individual from his inalienable right to progress.

For the clock is the great compensator for the world's ills. The greatest military genius, or the greatest scientist, or the greatest philosopher, or the greatest law-giver who ever lived has been unable to conquer death and has stepped aside. However firmly the great men of today may be intrenched in their positions, they too must retreat into old age before the onrush of younger blood.

I once heard a Chicago banker tell the story of a young man, now a vice-president in a strong financial house, who attracted the attention of his superiors and gained promotion because of the neatness with which he stacked the little bundles of currency that passed through his hands in his routine work as a clerk. I can recall the case of a man who had two blocks of wood and

an idea and built out of this material a great toy-manufacturing business. Similar is the experience of a young woman who made candy in her own kitchen and presently found that the whole United States was buying her wares. I know a doctor whom few would regard as brilliant. Probably he would be rated a dull sort of chap as general practitioners go. But he has an uncanny knowledge of babies and the things that ail them. And he is famous. In every community there is the man who does one thing better than anyone else. Watch that man. Success is in the palms of his two hands, and if he lets it get away from him he can blame himself.

The United States is just passing through the dark days of an industrial depression. But such conditions cannot last. Prosperity is the normal lot of this country and we are returning to it. The market is once more open for talent. Indeed, it never was closed.

The field of accomplishment in the professions must ever be large so long as the human race remains as it is. Physical frailty will always provide a mission for the surgeon. Engineers will be harnessing the forces of nature as long as civilization shall last. There must be men to interpret and administer the laws while mankind retains its instinctive regard for right and order. And there must always be room at the top of these professions for men who are more diligent, careful, honest, sincere and better-informed than are their contemporaries.

It is my deep conviction, based upon years of contact with dishonesty in all the ramifications with which it comes into a court of law, that outside of all ethical considerations, honesty is decidedly the best policy. The crook trips himself up, the quack is exposed, the shyster is disbarred. I believe, too, that which is called opportunity really consists of an overwhelming percentage of hard work and a talent for the proper direction of that work. Work brings skill, and skill in anything from the cultivation of peanuts to the piloting of a

(Continued on page 22)



I can recall the case of a man who had two blocks of wood and an idea and built a great toy-manufacturing business

Let Your Post's Voice Be Heard in Congress

Five measures of great importance to the war veteran constitute the Legion's national legislative program. To your two senators and the representative in Congress from your district these bills may be nothing more than H. J. Res. 30 or S. 1565. How are they to recognize them as the Legion's program unless the Legion brings that

fact to their attention? It is all very well for the National Legislative Committee to say, "These are the bills the Legion wants enacted into law." But what answer can the committee

THE SWEET BILL (H. R. 6611), to consolidate the government agencies which are responsible for the care of the disabled veteran.

ADJUSTED COMPENSATION BILL (H. R. 1), to give veterans choice of financial aid, based on number of months spent in United States forces at home and abroad, farm or home assistance or vocational training to equalize economic losses sustained while in service.

LAND PREFERENCE BILL (H. J. Res. 30),

make when your senator says, "You say the Legion wants them—how do I know? I've heard nothing about them from my part of the country. If the posts in my State are really behind these measures, I rather think they would let me know." Can your senators and representative say that? Or will they answer, "I appreciate

the fact that the Legion wants these measures passed. One hundred posts in my State have sent me telegrams urging my support of the measures—and they shall have it." **POSTS, ACT!**

THE KENYON BILL (S. 1439), opening vocational training to many additional classes of ex-service men and women and to widows and orphans of men who died in service.

EMERGENCY OFFICERS' RETIREMENT BILL (S. 1565), giving temporary officers of the World War the same retirement privileges as Regular Army officers.

American Ships and World Trade

How Our Merchant Marine Can Fulfill Its Roll in International Commerce

By Floyd W. Parsons



The recently-commissioned passenger and cargo liner *American Legion* (above), 21,425 tons, built by the New York Shipbuilding Corporation for the United States Shipping Board and allocated to the Munson Steamship Line, has just completed her trial trip, carrying a notable company of guests that included national and department officials of the Legion, Shipping Board representatives and steamship company officers. The commander of the *American Legion*, Capt. Alexander C. Corkum, commanded the transport *Amphion* during the war, credited with sinking two German submarines. The *American Legion* will ply between New York, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo and Buenos Aires. At the left is shown a view of the commodious harbor of the latter port.



Brown Bros. Photo.

IT is little realized to what an extent we are dependent upon the other countries of the world for the actual necessities of life. Aside from the tea, coffee, sugar, rice, and the numerous spices which we import in large quantities each year, there are metals and minerals such as iron, nickel, copper, chromium, sulphur and manganese ores, and fertilizers such as nitrates, potash, guano and manure salts, which are imported by the hundreds of thousands of tons.

When to these we add the tremendous tonnages of other materials, such as gutta percha, rubber, vegetable oils, hard woods, hides, wools, dyes, burlap, hemp and jute, we have disposed quite forcibly of the arguments of those who constantly reiterate that the United States of America is a self-sustaining nation, absolutely independent of the other nations of the world so far as the necessities of life and industry are concerned.

Since the beginning of history international trade has played a very important part in the prosperity and progress of all great nations. The story of Great Britain's accomplishments is a matter of common knowledge. Her commercial conquests had made London the greatest financial center in the world before 1914. Her supremacy is now being threatened by the United States. The war has strengthened us where we were weak. We now have all the foundation stones for any international trade structure that we may decide to erect. We have a worldwide banking organization, illimitable capacity for production of both raw materials and manufactures, capital resources far beyond those of any com-

petitor, and last of all, but by no means least, we now have the ships.

The importance of supplying vessels for our large import and export trade is even more essential now than it was during the war. Admitting that we are in a period of stagnation so far as shipping and industry in general are concerned at the immediate moment, we must make every attempt to go forward or we shall be forced to retreat from our present position with heavy losses, even heavier losses than we have already suffered, all along the line—in shipping, banking and trade. Our foreign competitors are not standing still.

Every man, woman and child is directly affected by our position in international trade. There is no one American—be he merchant, manufacturer, banker, farmer or laborer—who has not something at stake in the

struggle. Our commerce must move unhampered and unrestricted to every part of the world if we are to enjoy prosperity in this country. "A nation without ships is handicapped in the same way as a merchandising establishment without its own delivery system." Our sale abroad of two billion dollars' worth of food products annually is a fact of importance to every farmer, either in direct interest or in effect upon his prices. Exports of two hundred million dollars' worth of tobacco and more than a billion dollars' in value of cotton add further force to this argument.

Ships of foreign nations touch at American shores only incidentally, and usually in search of a return cargo. Even this sort of service to American industry will cease and become less dependable as competing nations who control the shipping interests of their respective countries realize that the United States is earnest in its determination to contest with them the markets of the world.

There are still many people in America who hold the idea that our foreign trade is carried on largely with the nations of Europe. Knowing that Europe is in bad shape financially, these individuals look with disfavor on America's efforts to increase its overseas business, assuming that we should in that manner only be adding to the debts already owed us. The truth is that four-fifths of the foreign trade of the United States in 1920 (imports and exports combined) went to countries outside of Europe. One-half of the total exports were in manufactured materials and only one-fourth of the total foreign trade of this country was in raw commodities exclusive of food-stuffs. The increase in the quantity of exported materials between the years 1915 and 1920 is estimated to be 40 percent. The increase in value was approximately 220 percent.

Without doubt our nearest and most interesting field is that which includes

WHILE the world may owe all of us a living, we must certainly fulfill our part of the bargain by collecting it. And we can't collect it all in America, for the theory that this is a wholly self-sustaining nation is fallacious. We have got to go out after it, and with an ocean at both our front doors, we have got to go after it in ships—preferably our ships. In this article, the second of two on the development of American maritime independence, Mr. Parsons discusses the means and the necessity of building up a permanent and lucrative foreign trade.

the countries bordering on the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico. The land lying contiguous to these waters, exclusive of the United States, forms an important area of some 2,000,000 square miles and supports a population of 40,000,000. The productivity of this area is tremendous. Exports from these countries in 1920 totalled more than a billion dollars, and imports to them more than \$900,000,000.

There is no doubt that the United States is the great market place for the countries of the Caribbean, but that idea is being actively contested by other exporting nations. What these Caribbean countries produce is chiefly what we do not produce, and the things they need are mostly the manufactured products we are desirous of selling. In those countries where we buy our essential raw materials we can find ready and anxious markets for our surplus of many useful articles. Twenty years ago our imports from the countries in question amounted to only \$100,000,000, while they now total upward of \$600,000,000. Our exports twenty years ago were valued at only \$95,000,000. Our present sales to the Caribbean countries reach \$500,000,000 annually.

The countries of South America constitute the next market that should come under our consideration. What are the South American markets worth? Figures show that the pre-war total yearly imports from Great Britain, Belgium, France, Austria-Hungary, Germany, Italy and Russia were \$677,767,815. Austria-Hungary and Germany alone exported to South America annually \$197,000,000 worth of products. This trade has been diverted to the United States, but it will require intensive methods to hold it in the face of the keen competition that has again made itself manifest.

Opportunity in Asia

Though South America has great virgin areas awaiting development, and for this reason is an attractive field in which to build up overseas business, we must not lose sight of our opportunities in Asia. The international trade of Asia doubled in value during the period 1914-1920, and its commerce with the United States increased sixfold. In the year before the war our exports to the Far East totalled only a little more than \$100,000,000. In 1920 our shipments to these same countries amounted to \$850,000,000. Our imports in 1914 were \$250,000,000. In 1920 they totalled \$1,350,000,000. Here again we are provided with an opportunity to reduce the balance of trade now running against us.

Africa is another portion of the world's surface which American producers cannot afford to overlook. Though South Africa has a comparatively small white population, this region has recently purchased large quantities of electrical goods and mining equipment. Before the war Germany controlled a large part of this trade.

If we clinch these markets while we have the chance, we can establish prosperity upon an unprecedented scale in this country. We have by reason of the Federal Reserve system so organized and consolidated our credit resources that we now have the financial strength to extend our commerce wherever it will go. There is a move-

ment afoot to encourage more liberal credit to foreign buyers. Any steps that will tend to reduce our enormous supplies of raw materials and stimulate buying of our manufactured goods is worthy of attention, but not at the expense of safety.

In securing our share of such open markets as the Central and South American countries and the Orient we come into direct competition with other leading industrial nations of the world—Great Britain and France, and ultimately again with Germany. If we have to depend on their ships to carry our goods in competition with them to South America and the Orient, they naturally will favor British or French or German merchants, as the case may be, both in rates and service, against American merchants.

The Task of Our Ships

We have no control over or power to regulate the foreign steamship lines, or to prevent them from discriminating against our interests. If we have American ships, their first interest is to build up and extend American business, just as the first interest of British ships is to build up British business, and of French ships French business, and so on. Competition for the markets of the world, it will bear repeating, is now more intense than ever. We must possess every facility that our competitors possess if we are to have an even chance.

In spite of the many arguments that have been advanced to the contrary, American shipyards are in position to produce tonnage at rates and under conditions that will compare favorably with those obtaining in foreign maritime countries. Labor costs in Europe and the Far East are well below the parity of wages paid in the United States and will probably remain so, but this is not strictly so with the present prices of materials entering into ship construction. Furthermore American workers are more productive.

In holding our own with other maritime nations we shall start out with some important advantages. Before the war millions of tons of foreign shipping went in ballast to two great producing markets—to the east coast of North America and to the India or China Seas, in search of bulky cargoes of foodstuffs and raw materials. They paid part of their way out by carrying general cargo or coal to intermediate ports or coaling stations. Part of the round voyage was made in ballast. The bulky cargoes which they found in their port of trade provided the profit of the voyage.

It is probable that this course of trade will be reversed if in the regions which supply the bulky cargoes there is at hand American shipping from the United States to begin the round trip by carrying the grain, provisions and raw materials which have hitherto supplied return cargoes for foreign vessels. These American ships could pay their way out by the freight of the loadings which foreign ships have heretofore carried back, and they would make their profit on the voyage home by competing in foreign ports for the cargoes which foreign ships have hitherto carried out.

A survey compiled recently by the British Departmental Report on Shipping recorded that about one-half the British ships engaged in ocean trades

traded in America, which supplied nearly three-fourths in weight of British imports from countries outside of Europe, including the greater part of the grain imported into the United Kingdom. While both continents are included under the term America, it is the northeast coast which has provided cargoes for the 2,000,000 tons of British shipping which went there yearly in ballast. It is here that direct American competition will be met, since our vessels could afford to carry coal, for example, which normally forms over three-fourths of the total weight of British exports, to the intermediate ports which British ships visited in the course of their voyage to our own coast, where they found safe return cargoes.

But more than this. While the supremacy of the British export trade in coal was originally based on primacy in production, that has gradually lessened. Before the war seven-tenths of the coal-carrying business of the world was in British hands, although the United Kingdom produced less than one-fourth and the United States nearly half the total output. Our overseas exports of coal were 1,208,000 tons in 1913, and in 1920 had reached 14,000,000 tons.

Foreign ships in the past have worked their round of trade with profit because when they reached the ports of great production of bulky cargoes, they found few or no rivals. With an American merchant marine a surety, this will no longer be the case, because the foreign ship which goes in ballast from a coal station, for instance, or a South American port to the east coast of North America, must reckon with the competition of the tonnage of the United States.

On the other hand, there is no escaping the fact that we start in the race with higher costs of operation. Estimates of the difference in costs vary, but if in other respects we are able to meet the competition of the world on equal terms, especially with types of ships built or to be built comparable to those of our competitors experienced in long voyage trades, the relatively high wages of American officers, engineers and seamen sufficient in numbers to operate economically and safely will not prove a serious handicap.

America's High Wages

There is no adequate reason why America should recede from the very high standards in wages and conditions of life she has adopted for her seamen. Here in America there exists an idea that our seamen's wages, which have recently undergone a cut of twenty-five per cent, are incomparably higher than those of any other nation. The thought has been very highly propagated that these rates of pay for the labor of the men who operate our ships render it impossible for us to enter profitably into competition with other great maritime nations, notably England.

Edward N. Hurley's report on the European Mission made to the United States Shipping Board shows that it is high time the public mind was disabused of this misconception. The facts given in that report should dismay those individuals who are continually agitating for a lower wage scale on American ships. The data given proves con-

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Wig-Wagging in Baseball

By Hugh S. Fullerton

With Photographs Taken Especially for This Article
Posed by Hank Gowdy of the Boston Braves

MODERN baseball, as played in major, minor, semi-pro, college and even the prep school and sand lot teams, is directed to a great extent by means of a wireless code of signals flashed from bench to coaching line, and thence over the entire ball field. The science of signalling has become so great a part of the game that, in many teams, not even one ball is



The players used to scoff at signals, especially at those used by Billy Barney, then at the head of the Louisville club. They declared Barney even had a signal for the coacher to give to a base runner telling him whether to slide feet or head first while he was running bases.

I recall one signal Anson had. It was a trick signal to catch runners off first base. The pitcher was to stand



pitched to a batter that is not preceded by a flashing of signals through the entire team. In the major leagues the majority of the moves of the batters, and the entire scheme of attack comes from the G. H. Q. of the dugout where the manager, with his lieutenants, studies the stages of the game and directs the movements of the men.

This science of signalling and directing play has improved and increased to such an extent that, until last year, there was grave danger of injuring the sport itself by taking away from the players much of their individuality and inspiration. The coming into the sport of a livelier ball, the sudden increase of batting and the tremendous popularity of long-hitting contests, has served to reduce the amount of signalling, and, on some teams, the managers have reverted to the "Del System."

Among the old timers the "Del System" was well known and among players who love their base hits almost as much as they love their pay days, it is, and always will be, the most popular system. According to tradition, it was the system used by Ed Deleahanty, one of the great hitters of the game, when he was managing Philadelphia. He had a team on which were nine players hitting over .300 and it is recorded that the only signal he ever gave was "Hit it."

The science of signalling grew with the development of the inside game. Far back in the dark ages of the sport signalling was confined to the signals of the catcher to his pitcher, it being necessary that the catcher know what kind of ball was being pitched in order to prepare to catch it. The first signals used were one finger held straight for a fast ball and two fingers held down for a curve. These today are the international code of pitching, in use on all teams, no matter where the game is played. The catcher holds his bare hand concealed behind his mitt and



Photos
Underwood
and
Underwood

"Right-hand corner waist high—wide for a throw to second—straight across, all you've got!" Naturally Hank Gowdy isn't giving away any deep secrets in these pictures, any more than he would have given away the 166th Infantry's telephone code three years ago when he was color-sergeant, but he does give an inkling of how the wireless telephone of the diamond operates.

gives the signal plainly so that the pitcher and infielders may see it.

Just when complicated signalling for plays came into use I am unable to state. I know that signals for certain plays were used as far back as 1878, as I have heard old timers tell of them. In my own baseball days our signals were of just three kinds—the ones used by pitcher and catcher, a signal given by the catcher to the pitcher for a throw to first base, and a signal passed by a base runner to the batter when he planned to attempt a steal.

When I first started writing baseball, traveling with Anson's famous old White Stocking team, I knew in a dim way that Pfeffer, Burns and Williamson used signals in the infield. But for years I was not aware of any comprehensive signalling system used either in defense or attack during the game.

in position. The catcher was to call out suddenly to the pitcher to stop, then remove his mask and spit. When the catcher spat the pitcher was to throw to first base without looking, the theory being that the base runner's attention would be distracted by the unexpected action of the catcher. It worked until one day a green kid pitcher was getting ready to start a game. No one had been at bat and Bill Schriver was getting ready to catch. He tried on his mask, removed it and spat. The pitcher whirled, shot to first base, hit Anson squarely on the Adam's apple and the signal was abandoned immediately with appropriate remarks.

A number of years after I started reporting baseball, in 1896 I think, Chicago was playing in Boston. Herman Long, the famous shortstop, suddenly began yelling and scolding at Klobedanz, a pitcher, calling out angrily not to pitch again without the signal being passed. That winter I met Long on the Coast, and we were together for months. One night I inquired about that chance remark and he amazed me by stating that no Boston pitcher was permitted to pitch a ball until every player on the field knew what ball was to be pitched.

For the next hour or two he explained to me the inside system used by that famous old championship team. The catcher gave the signal to the pitcher. Long and Lowe, at short and second, both saw the signal. Long immediately put his hands behind his back and passed the signal to the outfielders, and they shifted positions and took stances ready to start in the direction a ball such as was to be pitched was most likely to be hit by the batter. I discovered to my intense surprise that in many cases Selee, manager of the team, signalled from the bench to the pitcher what ball to pitch to certain batters, and that sometimes he changed the orders after the catcher had de-

cided to use a certain kind of ball. Long explained the intensive study of batters of opposing teams by every player on the Boston club. He gave me their entire system of signalling on attack. He expounded the "hit and run" play. I learned that Boston's entire plan of attack was decided on the bench, that the batters were signalled to so that they knew exactly which ball a runner would select to attempt a steal and which ball he was expected to hit.

Long's explanation opened my eyes to the possibilities of this new style of baseball. Perhaps the same system was in use by other teams, but, as far as I can learn, no teams except Boston and perhaps the Louisville team led by Barney attempted any such comprehensive plan. Even the famous old Baltimore Orioles, according to players who were with them at the time, made no effort to use signals to such an extent, although they used signals when certain plays had been determined upon.

The Orioles' system seems to have been built upon the idea that players ought to be smart enough to know from the stage of the game which ball to hit, when the runners would attempt to steal, and when to strike at the ball without trying to hit it but to delay the catcher in making his catch and throw and thus help the base runner in his effort to steal.

It was the Baltimore club, according to the best information I have ever been able to obtain from the veterans who played with that famous aggregation, that invented the "run and hit" variation of the hit and run play, which has been used so effectively for the last two decades. On the hit and run the order is given that the runner shall make an effort to advance on a certain pitched ball. In some cases the runner himself gives the signal to the batter, but frequently the order is transmitted from the bench to the coacher on third base, who flashes it across to first base, so that the runner understands and gives

it to the batter. Sometimes the batter signals his intention to hit a certain ball. In all the hit and run plays the signal must be given and it must be certain that batter and runner both understand it. The object, of course, is for the runner to start from first base as if to steal, draw the infielders out of position to cover the base and then the batter is to hit toward the spot vacated by the fielder who runs toward second. The same applies to the bunt and run and the variations of the "squeeze play."

Some genius with the old Orioles realized the danger of the play which is that the opposing team will catch the signal, or suspect that the play is to be made. In that case the opposing catcher will flash a signal for a "pitch out," meaning that the pitcher is to throw the ball wide and high so that the batter cannot hit it and so that the catcher may receive it in perfect position for a throw to second. The pitch

(Continued on page 21)

More Hospitals, But Still Not Enough

By J. W. Rixey Smith

Washington Correspondent of THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY

A BETTER day is apparently dawning for the flat-on-his-back veteran. The last session of Congress, after an incessant bombardment from The American Legion and a hue and cry from all quarters, devoted an appropriation of \$18,600,000 to increasing hospital facilities; the Secretary of the Treasury appointed a board of hospital consultants to advise regarding the expenditure of the funds provided; plans are at length taking shape that will mean 6,800 new hospital beds of the right kind as the outcome of the appropriation; and last but not least, the situation is so clearing, the needs becoming so well defined, that Congress can now intelligently appropriate money to consummate a hospital building program suitable to the future problem.

Plans submitted after months of painstaking study by the hospital consultants and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury call for between fifteen and twenty hospitals projects to be put through under the \$18,600,000 appropriation. The 6,800 new beds to be provided are 3,600 for tubercular, 3,050 for mental and 150 for general and surgical cases.

The expenditure of the appropriation, as it will with few modifications be authorized, calls for:

1. A new hospital unit at Fort Bayard, N. M., of 250 beds for tubercular cases, to cost \$850,000.

2. Additional hospital buildings at Perryville, Md., to provide 300 beds for neuro-psychiatric cases, to cost \$300,000.

3. Conversion of buildings at Fort Logan H. Root, Little Rock, Ark., to provide 300 beds for neuro-psychiatric cases, to cost \$250,000.

4. A new hospital unit at Lake City, Fla., of 100 beds for tubercular cases, to cost \$300,000.

5. A new hospital unit at Fort Walla Walla, Washington, of 150 beds for general surgical and medical cases, to cost \$450,000.

6. New hospital buildings and additions at Whipple Barracks, Ariz., to

Nine months ago only 54 out of every 100 disabled veterans undergoing hospital treatment were in government beds. Last month 66 out of every 100 were in government hospitals. Thus, whereas last October almost half of America's war charges were in contract institutions, today only a third are in such refuges. That's improvement, but it is hardly consolation to the men who make up that third. But there are rays of hope, and not the least of these is the definite allotment of the \$18,600,000 appropriated by the last Congress for increasing hospital facilities, described in detail in this article.

provide 400 beds for tubercular cases, to cost \$600,000.

7. Restoration of buildings at Alexandria, La., destroyed by fire, to cost \$60,000.

8. The development and expansion of five National Soldiers' Homes into hospitals, at a cost of \$3,100,000, to provide at Milwaukee, Wis., 500 beds for tubercular cases, at Dayton, O., 250 beds for tubercular cases, at Leavenworth, Kans., 200 beds for tubercular cases, at Hot Springs, S. D., 100 beds for tubercular cases, and at Marion, Ind., 50 beds for neuro-psychiatric and tubercular cases.

9. The erection of at least five new hospital groups in different parts of the country, three for neuro-psychiatric cases with a combined bed capacity of 2,400 and two for tubercular cases with a combined capacity of 2,000 beds, at a cost of approximately \$10,000,000.

The letting of contracts for actual work to begin on all of the proposed hospital projects, except the five hospitals last mentioned, had been authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury when this was written and the hope was entertained that 2,400 new government beds would be made available for use by January, 1922.

According to the board of hospital consultants, the expenditure of the \$18,600,000 appropriation will still leave what they believe should be the Government's hospital program a long way from completion. After the 6,800 beds are pro-

vided under this appropriation, there will yet be urgently needed, 5,500 additional beds, 1,175 for tubercular cases and 4,375 for neuro-psychiatric cases.

The situation with reference to hospitals for disabled ex-service men has shown a steady but slow improvement since The American Legion began an aggressive campaign a year ago to better matters. One of the Legion's chief complaints was that a large percentage of those hospitalized were scattered in all sorts of makeshift institutions conducted by private parties for profit. The following table shows how from month to month the percentage of men hospitalized in government operated hospitals has increased:

	Patients in Government Hospitals	Percentage of Whole Number of Patients
October, 1920	10,741	54.2
November	10,799	54.2
December	11,753	59.4
January, 1921	12,724	58.6
February	14,248	59.5
March	15,428	62.2
April	16,037	63.6
May	16,764	64.3
June	17,304	65.8

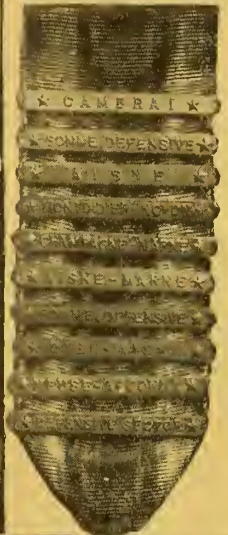
It is of interest to observe the general hospital situation as it stood at the time the Secretary of the Treasury officially sanctioned the recommendations of his board of hospital consultants. There were then, the last week in June, a total of 26,105 disabled ex-service men in hospitals receiving medical care and treatment from the Government, of which number 17,155 were in government-operated and 8,950 in private or contract institutions. Of the 17,155 patients in government beds, 12,612 were in 62 regular hospitals of the United States Public Health Service, 977 were in five Army Hospitals, 554 were in 13 Naval Hospitals, 2,187 were in nine Soldiers Homes and 825 were in the Department of the Interior Hospital, St. Elizabeth's, Washington. The 8,950 patients under treatment by contract were in 900 different hospitals, insane asylums and refuges of all kinds throughout the country.

Ambassador Jusserand of the French Republic (center of group) presenting to President Harding a facsimile of the Flirey monument, to be unveiled next month as a memorial to American troops from the citizens of Lorraine, immediately after the ambassador had invited The American Legion to send a delegation to France to be present at the unveiling. At the right of the photograph is National Commander Emery. Beside him stands Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and at the right of Ambassador Jusserand is Dr. Marcel Knecht, chief of the French Information Service in this country. The Legion party, numbering 250, will leave New York aboard the *George Washington*, August 3d.

(c) Harris and Ewing.



A ten-bar Victory Medal—several Legionnaires can equal it, but can any veteran show eleven? The medal here pictured is one of several recently obtained by the National Service Division of the Legion for the whole membership of Chuquicamata Post of Chile. It belongs to Whitney Braymer Wright, former ambulance and truck driver.



Mansfield (O.) Post secured two real state championship events for its recent motorcycle meet, so that the affair was able to attract all the attention due an official contest. (See page 13).

At left, A. H. Vernon, Commander, Department of Minnesota, indicates the dotted line to Oscar Samuelson, and scores early in the "Every-Member-Get-a-Member" campaign. We don't mean to be personal—yes, darn it, we do!—but have you got your man?



Below, backgrounded against the smiling landscape of a teeming Kansas prairie, the members of Lewis F. Tuttle Post of Anthony pause in their every-evening task of wheat-shocking and do an at-case for the camera. What shall the harvest be? Answer: A healthy post treasury and the presence of the entire membership at the Kansas City convention. The crop ripened so quickly this year that, despite widespread unemployment, farmers were caught short-handed and enthusiastically welcomed the aid of the Legionnaires. These men put in a full day's work in town before they advance on the wheat fields.



EDITORIAL



Since the general civilization of mankind, I believe that there are more instances of the abridgement of the freedom of the people by gradual and silent encroachments of those in power than by violent and sudden usurpations.—*James Madison.*

When the End Began

WHEN you go to France—and there are several million Americans who have it in the back of their minds that they will go there some day—strike off from the beaten path of the tourists and make your way to the Château of Pierrefonds, a shining medieval fortress that looks out from the Forest of Villers-Cotterets across the scarred valley of the Aisne. Consider its deep moat and its thick walls, all built to fortify the long-forgotten ducal ambitions of a man who would be king. At these great precautions of his, the latter-day guns laugh contemptuously—just as the future may laugh at all our “preparedness.”

On July 18, 1918, his high look-out tower, which had seen an alien horde sweep forward to the very gates of the château, saw breathless French and Moroccan and American troops steal through the storm-drenched forest and launch at dawn the attack which turned the tide of the great war. A few days later a watcher from the tower would have seen the same Americans sprawled all around the château, weary and dirty, but content that they had just fought as good a fight as the world had ever witnessed.

A roving few of them explored the beautiful halls of the castle and found that on the walls was engrossed the old duke's motto—“*Qui vult peut.*” That is old French for a proverb which means you can have anything you want in this world if you want it hard enough. The duke, who never did become king, died knowing it wasn't true. And today there is an old wood-cutter in Holland who knows it, too. Every once in so often as the world spins on, the lesson must be taught anew. Its teachers? Row on row from Pierrefonds you can see the crosses where they lie.

A Question of Definition

Compensation. [Latin, *compensatio*, a balancing of accounts.] That which constitutes, or is regarded as, an equivalent or recompense; that which makes good the lack or variation of something else; that which compensates for loss or privation.

Bonus. [Latin, *bonus*, good.] Something given in addition to what is ordinarily received by or strictly due the recipient. Specifically, a premium given for a loan, an extra dividend to the shareholders of a company out of accumulated profits, money or other valuable given in addition to an agreed compensation.

Webster's New International Dictionary.

THE two definitions given above illustrate the reason why The American Legion uses the term “adjusted compensation,” instead of “bonus,” in referring to the legislative measure of justice which is now before Congress. The American Legion contends that the granting of adjusted compensation to World War veterans, who undeniably suffered financial losses which did not come to those who did not put on the uniform, and endured privations which were not known to civilians, is literally a balancing of accounts. It contends, further, that in no sense may adjusted compensation be considered a premium, an extra dividend or a monetary favor. In other words, The American Legion considers it has a right to an adjustment of compensation, rather than a debatable claim to a bounty or gratuity.

The main objection to the use of the term “bonus,” however, lies in its connotation, the meaning which it has acquired by usage in other connections. The word bonus has come to be almost a synonym for gift. The average man seeing the word, subconsciously is reminded of “something for nothing.” A bonus to him means a windfall, as unrelated

to actual performance as was what he found in his Christmas stocking when a child. Adjusted compensation, on the other hand, means one thing, and one thing only, a deserved recompense.

The Senate Finance Committee made this very point clear in its report recommending the passage of the five-fold bill:

Any discussion of this bill, its provisions and purposes, would be lacking in fairness and justice if it failed at the outset to correct a general misnomer of the bill itself. This proposed legislation is generally referred to as the “soldiers' bonus bill.” No name could be applied that would be more irrelevant. It is worse than erroneous. It stamps upon a just and unquestioned national moral obligation the designation “gratuity.” The purpose of this bill in no sense seeks to express a national gratitude by a money gift to our soldiers. It is not so intended by its supporters, and the veterans of the World War would not so accept it. It is just what its title reads, a bill to provide adjusted compensation for the veterans of the World War. It is not a bonus bill, and fairness to country and soldier alike requires that we should exclude the word “bonus” in referring to it.

In simple, plain English, the purpose of this bill is to give to the soldier who offered his life with his services a compensation that will more nearly approach that of the laborer who remained at home, secure from danger, and whose compensation increased from 200 to 300 percent and, measured by the amount of labor actually performed, far beyond those figures.

Let's say what we mean. Say Adjusted Compensation.

The Gold-Bricker Eternal

THE American Legion is willing to call a spade a spade.

It knows that during the war the Army was infested by a numerically small class of chronic malingerers, soldiers in name only, lazy, conscienceless detail-duckers and hospital hounds who had a genius for fooling medical officers and utilized that genius to dodge duty. The malingerer was always despicable in the eyes of his buddies who had to carry on his share of the job.

An armistice and a peace treaty do not change human nature. The malingerer of war time is a malingerer today, a sort of cootie in the ranks of self-respecting ex-service men. He is the grafter who is pressing false claims against the Government on the strength of fictitious ills or wounds which he lays to his war service. He is the faker who goes from hospital to hospital obtaining treatment to which he is not entitled and treatment which he does not require. He regards government hospitals as his hotels, pleasant places for a rest cure, when what he needs is not rest but a little ambition and effort. He is the imposter who goes from city to city capitalizing a plausible tale of personal wartime hardship and misfortune, receiving thanklessly donations from the public or sympathetic veterans.

The worst harm done by these grafters and fakers is the injury worked to those disabled ex-service men who have legitimate claims. It is the harm that results when examining medical officers grow calloused by their experiences with men attempting fraud. It is the slowing up of official machinery when even the claims of the obviously deserving are doubly scrutinized because experience has shown that the professional victimizer of his own Government is constantly at work. It is the harm done when the public has become accustomed to seeing fakers masquerading as heroes.

Luckily these out-and-out grafters are comparatively few in numbers. But there is still another type of ex-service man whose behavior impairs the confidence of the public in the integrity and honesty of veterans. The man who seeks and gets vocational training for purely mercenary reasons, stubbornly refusing to avail himself of the opportunity to fit himself for a career of usefulness, harms every ex-service man. So does the man given hospital treatment who refuses to heed medical advice or make any effort to get well, doing, instead, everything possible to retard his recovery. To men like this The American Legion says: “We have left nothing undone to secure for you proper hospitalization; you must not abuse the privilege.”

Upon posts of The American Legion largely rests the responsibility of protecting the good name of veterans in general and safeguarding the interests of the Government from the grafter and gold-bricker whose sole asset is that he once wore the uniform.

THE VOICE OF THE LEGION

The Editors disclaim responsibility for statements made in this department. Because of space demands, letters are subject to abridgement.

Life Membership

To the Editor: Here's a suggestion which I am going to bring up at the next meeting of our post and which I think might be of value for other posts of the Legion to consider.

The dues of our post are \$3 per year. I am going to suggest that on payment of \$50 a man becomes a life member with no further assessments; that is, so far as regular dues are concerned. The interest on this \$50 at six percent will be \$3 per year, which the post will get just the same as if the member paid his \$3 each year.

The probabilities are that most of our members would win financially if such an arrangement were made, as if they pay \$3 a year for 17 years, they would pay more than this \$50 in dues and also most of us will or at least expect to live more than 17 years longer.

In the case where a post's dues are more, the life membership would cost proportionately more, or less if the dues are less.

It ought to be a very easy matter to get a member to take out a life membership at the time when he is getting his state compensation or perhaps the long deferred Federal compensation, and he would be very well pleased, I should think, to put a small part of his money into the Legion in this way as a permanent investment, with the knowledge that he would be a fully paid-up member for life.—H. D. C., *Cleveland, Ohio.*

Land Office at Newcastle, Wyo.

To the Editor: In a recent issue there was an article on homesteads in which it was stated that a Government land office was located in Sundance, Wyo. It happens that this land office has not been in operation for more than a year. It is now located at Newcastle, Wyo. I make this correction because many men may go to Sundance and their trip would mean needless expense and disappointment. The town is a hard one to get to. It is in the hills and about forty miles from a railroad.

Homesteads are playing out. I have had mine since 1919 and am not through with it yet. Land and legal sharks make homesteading tougher than the army, and the inevitable government red tape is on your heels always. I am sticking it out, though.—RAY C. LEYDECKER, *Newcastle, Wyo.*

Some Compensation Comparisons

To the Editor: According to a recent statement of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, the United States stands today in the unique position of owing no nation and holding claims against nearly every nation. The debts of the world to the United States amount to more than ten billions of dollars. The United States is the one great power today that has not been vitally touched by the World War. These words of the Assistant Secretary, "Owes no nation and has claims against nearly every nation," are in substance a direct contradiction of a former Secretary of the Treasury who stated that the payment of the funds proposed in the Adjusted Compensation Bill would wreck the financial resources of the Government.

A year ago when compensation legislation was pending and seemed in a fair way to become a fact, big business in Wall Street and other places hollered just this sort of "wolf" to the taxpayers of the country—told them that it would wreck the nation, bring ruin to the taxpayers, and virtually strip the coat off the back of every man, woman and child throughout this broad land.

The truth of the matter is, the cry of big business was not based upon any solicitude or apprehension for the taxpaying masses, but upon a fear that the Government, to provide funds to pay the com-

pensation, might make a bond issue, and that those good government bonds would be more attractive to the buying public than the paper less satisfactorily secured, handled by big business.

It was competition that they were afraid of, so much so that some of these big New York concerns held weekly classes of instruction, where their employees were compelled to listen to lectures on the iniquities of the proposed "Federal bonus" and learn of the peril to their respective jobs in the event of its having to be paid.

Today big business and some of the big politicians point to the slump in business and the general financial depression as an argument against the payment of compensation. While the present financial condition is in no way due to the national expenditures in the World War, and is not a part of the nation's indebtedness, yet the compensation slackers try to hold that up as a scarecrow to the people of the country to inflame sentiment against paying the ex-service man an adjusted compensation.

As to the ability of any nation to make such a payment, let us make a few comparisons. It is a matter of history which even the compensation slackers cannot refute or deny that during the war, this Government, by means of huge loans, added billions to the financial resources of our ally, France, and that France has utilized a part of these resources in paying compensation to her soldiers—paid it willingly, cheerfully, gladly, and is today paying without a murmur and without stint not only a compensation for their personal service in the war, but for soldiers' homes destroyed or damaged in the war.

It is a matter of history, as the account books of the United States Treasury will show, that by means of loans we added huge sums to the financial resources of our ally, England, and it is also a matter of history that England, almost immediately after the war, used a part of those same resources in paying a bountiful compensation to her ex-service men, or their dependents—paid it long ago without a question or a complaint. Canada paid compensation. Australia did. New Zealand did. But what's the use? Everybody knows that. The hard-baked pacifist money grubbers know it; the job promoter, the flag waver, the glad hander of the hectic war period knows it, though today that same crowd that stood at the curb while the soldiers went by, and promised everything in the world to the fighting men when they got back, look upon a soldier as a tramp and upon an officer as a parasite. Up to date not one of the nations before mentioned has been wrecked or become bankrupt through paying compensation.

Though each one was ten times harder hit by the war than this Government ever was, yet these war-ridden nations have paid compensation and are going right along and making no fuss about it, while we, a great big, boastful nation, topheavy with wealth and fattening upon our own resources, are bawling worse than a big spring calf that has a pint of its milk taken away.

For shame to the blatant demagogues in Congress! For shame to the penny-pinching skinflints throughout the land who begrudge this pitiful compensation to the men who fought their war for them while they remained at home and waxed rich from the sale of war supplies! For shame to the bloated millionaires of post-war vintage who roll along in luxurious sixes and eights! They spend money without stint for their own comfort and pleasure while they begrudge this pitifully meager compensation to the ex-doughboy. For shame the crowd of scoffers and ingrates who have so soon forgotten! Do they flatter themselves that they are getting by with this? Do they think that the ex-doughboy will forget?

The ex-service man is thinking, and he

is thinking mighty hard, and he is beginning to wonder just what is the matter with this Government. And when all the ex-service men become united and begin to think together, as they surely will if this adjusted compensation bill is killed and a few similar acts are pulled by political demagogues and high financiers, something is going to happen. Indifference or agitation may beat the Soldiers' Adjusted Compensation Bill, but just as surely as we must reap what we sow, just so surely will retribution come to the nation that forgets the sacrifices of its patriots, or places the hand of ingratitude upon its defenders.—WILLIAM F. BECK, *Major, Q.M.R.C., New York City.*

The Legion and the Blue Laws

To the Editor: What is The American Legion going to talk about at Kansas City and what is it going to say on behalf of the ex-service men of this country? This coming National Convention ought to be our chance to tell the country where we stand on some subjects on which we have a right to be heard. Last year at Cleveland we spoke out plainly on the Japanese problem. Why can't we be just as plain-spoken on some other questions which concern us right here at home?

For instance, why can't The American Legion National Convention take a stand on the growing movement to restrict the liberty of the individual in his personal conduct and amusements? I refer to the blue law agitation. This subject is one which concerns every American, and certainly we have the right to express our protest against ridiculous "reforms" advocated by a small group of zealous extremists, menacing because of the apathy of the public.

There is little possibility that we, ourselves, would go too far in registering our opposition to blue-law legislation. Everybody will admit that society should provide wholesome restrictions for its own regulation. But what those restrictions shall be should be determined by common sense and the results likely to be obtained. When individual States begin passing anti-tobacco laws and laws telling the individual that he can't engage in harmless amusements on Sunday, the law-abiding citizen must sit up and take notice. Liberty is not destroyed in one spectacular blow. It is wrested from the individual little by little. If we let them deprive us of amateur baseball on Sunday, we'll soon be confronted with the meddlesome fanatics who periodically try to suppress everything between Saturday midnight and Monday morning—operation of trains, sale of newspapers, etc.

I think most Legionnaires wish a sensible observance of the Sabbath, primarily as a day of rest but with opportunity for the wholesome amusements and recreations which a complex, hard-working, six-work-days-a-week society requires. The movement to make a Cromwell Sabbath in 1921 needs to be checked. The modern Sunday has a function which the Sabbath of the olden times never had. Men living in closely-packed groups, engaged in monotonous tasks six days a week, cannot gain the fresh energy they need simply by idleness and meditation, or even by worship. Wholesome diversion, an opportunity to forget the troubles of the working week, are needed. And we must remember that we all haven't automobiles. The man who leaves his church pew and goes on a Sunday afternoon auto tour is often inconsistent enough to oppose Sunday baseball which would give thousands of his self-propelled fellow citizens their only Sunday amusement.

That's one thing I believe ought to be taken up at Kansas City. Let's hear what other Legionnaires would like to have talked about.—F. S. C., *San Francisco, Cal.*

Nineteen eighteen had a fighting summer, Give 1921 a membership summer.

BURSTS AND DUDS

Payment is made for original material suitable for this department. Unavailable manuscript will be returned only when accompanied by stamped, self-addressed envelope

The Romance of the Cannibal Queen

(A Tasty Ballad in Nine Courses.)

Slim Sam was a sailor, he'd traveled the main
Till his sea-battered visage would pain you,
But the jumble of "memoirs" that thronged
in his brain
When invoked would perchance entertain you.

"Sure, we both had to marry the Queen,"
he will vow,
"Though we had our own reasons agin it.
"Oh, our ship—well, she'd aimed at a reef
with her bow,
"And then aimed down below in a minute.

"Bill Wipes'n me aimed at a p'int of dry
land
"Where the natives arranged a recepshun;
"They was two bilin' pots and a fine nose-
ringed band.
"We was touched—bein' strangers—and
wep' some.

"Perk up," says a savidge. The Queen
has arrove
"And she's willin' to wed one or t'other.
"Jes one will be b'iled in a pot on the
stove,
"You can settle which, brother to brother."

"Well, Bill and me sadly drew lots fer the
Queen,
"Which was reckless, us not havin' met 'er.
"Bill won; then his winnin's appeared on
the scene
"And he gasps, 'Gosh, I lose! Sam, you get
'er."

"Not me, fer I lost fair and square," I
replies,
"While the cook borried salt from a neigh-
bor.
"Then Bill calls to the Queen, 'Marry him
if you're wise;
"I'll be best fer the soup, as I weigh more."

"He'll make a good husband," I says to
the Queen,
"Stays home nights,—not given to fable."
"Bill spoke up, 'Sam's han'some, and
stringy, and lean.
"He's a prize, but no good for the table."

"The Queen had learned English from
scholars she'd ate,
"And was moved by our argyments deeply.
"Then I'll marry you both, though 't will
make supper late.
"Serve the cook, men,—I get cooks quite
cheaply."

"So that's how it come we was tied up fer
life.
"What—Mandy?—Oh no, I don't mean
'er,—
"We gup up our kingship and skipped from
our wife,
"And you'd know why we did if you'd seen
'er."

R. S. Underwood.

No Fair

"After the attorney for the defense suc-
ceeded in getting all the blonde women
barred from the jury because blondes were
fickle, who finally won the case?"
"The prosecutor had an easy victory. He
kept referring to the prisoner as a villain
of the deepest dye."

Danger

Sandy and Donald were paying their
first visit to the metropolis and found the
ways of the big hotel not their ways. The
morning found them prepared to fare forth
but unable to locate the stairway. Sandy
discovered the elevator shaft with the door
open and very promptly tumbled to the

bottom. Leaning over the opening, Donald
called to his friend sprawled out below:

"Did ye get doon a' richt, Sandy?"
"Aye, thot I did," replied Sandy. "But,
mon, be careful o' thot first step—'tis a
brute!"

Practice Made Perfect

Shoe Merchant (to applicant for job):
"Have you had any previous experience in
trying on shoes?"

Applicant (reminiscently): "Have I?
Listen, mister. I tried on fifty-seven pairs
of shoes in France before I found one to
fit me."

Tender Hearted Willie

Billie: "Do you play on the piano?"
Willie: "Not when maw's around. She'd
be afraid I'd fall off."

So Familiar

On a transatlantic voyage between Liver-
pool and New York, a despondent pas-
senger stood gloomily staring over the rail.
Suddenly he straightened up, glared at a
certain spot on the ocean and shook his
fist at the bridge.

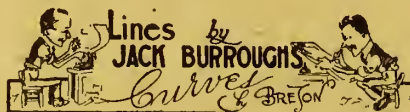
"Somebody's cheating," he growled. "We
passed this very same place yesterday."

Age of Opportunity

Oldtime Mosquito (to Young Mosquito):
"And to think that when I was your age
I could sting girls only on the face and
hands!"

Pretty Bad

He: "Just what do you mean when you
say that a man is absolutely impossible?"
She: "Well, I mean he's one a girl
wouldn't be engaged to even at a summer
resort."



Swagger-Swat the Fly

I'll lay my swag-
ger sticklet by
This year when
days grow hot-
ter.

A paddle to its end
I'll tie,
And make a swag-
ger-swatter.

Back to Nature

Little pans of
water,
Little grains of
corn,
Make a chicken
lover laugh
City life to scorn.



Wm. Tell to Date

Our marksmanship
would we improve
Till experts to our
praise we'd move
If all our targets
could be painted
On profit pirates,
fat and tainted.

Reason Enough

First Ex-Doughboy: "What's the idea of
Slack Sylvester claimin' a bonus? Wasn't
he workin' in a munition factory makin' ten
bucks a day while we was in France?"

Second Ex-Doughboy: "Sure, but he
says he overslept one mornin' and lost a
day."

A Necessity

Rub: "Solomon had a thousand wives
and was the wisest man on earth."

Dub: "He needed to be."

Had Experienced It

"Do you believe in a hereafter?"
"Betcher life. There's no end to the
things I hear after I come home late."

Snobbish Edgar

"She is simply crazy over Edgar Allen
Poe."

"And he won't have a thing to do with
her, huh?"

How to Prove It?

An American in dear old London was
bragging about his auto. He ended his
eulogy by declaring:

"It runs so smoothly you can't feel it,
so quietly that you can't hear it, it has
such perfect ignition you can't smell it, and
as for speed—boy, you can't see it!"

"But my word, old dear," interrupted the
Briton anxiously, "how do you know the
bally thing is there?"

There's a Limit

Flubb: "Do you believe in turning the
other cheek?"

Dubb: "Yes, but not the other hip."

The Only Way

"You've got to give Brown credit for
saving his money."

"Yeah, that's the only way he can save
it."

A Bad Accident

"Howja sprain yer ankle, top?" asked a
sympathetic recruit of the first kicker.

"I was talkin' to the cap about how to
make a sojer outa you," answered the top
sweetly.

"Whassat got to do with it?"

"Well, I was hangin' on to every word
and he got so despondent his voice broke."

It Might Happen

A potato's eye would be tearful, the
heart of a lettuce grow sad, some cabbage's
head get dizzy, a clam start talking bad.
A Spanish tale from an onion might split
the peas in a pod, a blade of grass might
cut them down if the flowers began to nod.
An apple would certainly dig to the core,
a banana slip on its peel, the scales of a
fish would cheat, no doubt, and Virginia
surely would reel. The slippery elm would
slide along, a pin might lose its head; even
the frogs would cease to croak and a widow's
past be dead. The salad might leave with-
out dressing and give the window a pain, a
stamp might get licked for sticking and
Adam start raising Cain. The sun might
get a shine on, causing the moon to beam,
a needle's eye might close in shame, and
the tongue of a shoe might scream. The
dogwood tree might bark aloud, a boot
might stick to the last, a bean might stalk
away in the dark and a plaster lose its cast.
Tires would never have blowouts, blue Sun-
days might never accrue, all this and more
MIGHT happen if—

The Adjusted Compensation Bill went
through.

Here and There in The Legion

Bringing Compensation Home

IN view of the openly-expressed hostility of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to the Legion's adjusted compensation measure, the resolution adopted by the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, one of the most powerful constituent members of the national organization, endorsing the Legion bill and advising the national chamber of its action, has been universally regarded as a development of great significance in the Legion's fight for beneficial legislation.

The resolution adopted by the board of directors of the Cleveland chamber was as follows:

Resolved, that the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, acting through its board of directors, earnestly endorses and urges the passage of the legislation drafted by The American Legion providing for adjusted compensation in various elective forms for the service men of the World War.

Resolved, that copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, to the proper committees of the United States Senate and to the proper representatives and to the members of Congress from Ohio.

Resolved, that a copy be sent also to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which has taken the opposite action, in order that the national chamber may be advised of the action of one of its constituent members.

The action of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce is the outstanding event at this writing in the systematic campaign under way in the Department of Ohio to bring the justice of compensation to the attention of local business men. The Middletown (O.) Chamber of Commerce has also acted favorably on the question, and department headquarters has reported prospects excellent in other cities. The Cleveland chamber was addressed by John R. McQuigg, Ohio department commander.

All post commanders in Ohio were informed of the action of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in opposing adjusted compensation and were urged to act promptly and diplomatically in seeing that the proper local chamber of commerce committee included representative Legionnaires. Posts were also urged to use every effort to have the local chambers approve the Federal compensation measure without impairing their standing on measures of relief for the disabled. Local chambers were also requested to allow ex-service men to appear before them to present the affirmative side of the compensation question.

The United States Chamber of Commerce has been urging co-operation by local chambers in its campaign against the Legion measure, thus carrying the fight squarely into the communities and bringing the issue to the direct attention of local business men and individual posts. This step is proving an advantage to the Legion rather than otherwise, as it brings the issue to a focus whereby each side can appraise the other with something like justice. The national Chamber of Commerce ceases to look like a money-puffed ogre when represented by persons as tangible as a retail shoe dealer who recognizes Legion members as fellow citizens, and the veterans in their turn are converted from intangible specters of wasters and yeggs into normal young men who did their duty as soldiers and are now doing their duty as citizens.

The Iowa department of the Legion is among those which have planned to take full advantage of this localization of the anti-compensation battle. Daniel F. Steck, National Legislative Committeeman from Iowa, recently urged Legionnaires in cities and towns with local chambers of commerce to arrange with the chambers for hearings on the measure when it comes up for discussion. Following Mr. Steck's appeal, Secretary Ralph Faxon of the Des Moines

chamber, himself an opponent of the measure, agreed to notify Des Moines Legionnaires of the time of the discussion so that the members of the chamber might hear the Legion's case.

Both Mr. Steck and Commander Hanford MacNider of the Department of Iowa have volunteered their services as speakers before local chambers and are ready to supply ample material to local Legion speakers. One argument of which the Iowa Legion expects to make effective use is that even if the Legionnaire does spend the money to which he would be entitled under the cash feature of the plan, he will spend it among the merchants of his home town—in other words, among the members of his local chamber of commerce.

A Legion Motorcycle Meet

AN effective means of boosting the post treasury and gaining public attention was put into action recently by Mansfield (O.) Post, which held a motorcycle race meet on a county fairgrounds that brought spectators from miles around.

Sanction for the meet was obtained from the Motorcycle and Allied Trades Association, the national organization that supervises all motorcycle competitions so that the entry list included some of the topnotch stars of the two-wheel game.

In addition to a regular program of races, the Legion succeeded in getting two official Ohio state championship events awarded to it to run off at the meet, thus adding greatly to the prestige of the occasion and drawing the highest type of riders. The advertising value of this plan proved to be great, as the fact that these races were to be for genuine championship honors attracted wide interest. The meet was also a financial success. State Referee E. C. Smith, 1444 N. 4th St., Columbus, can supply Ohio posts and posts in adjacent States with information upon rules, track requirements and the like and can tell posts in other states where such information may be obtained.

Unruly Post's Charter Suspended

THE American Legion's constitutional declaration for law and order has been reaffirmed by the action of the executive committee of the Department of California in recommending the revocation of the charter of the Howland Shaw Post of Carpinteria, Cal., following the horsewhipping of the editor of a Carpinteria newspaper by five members of the post.

The department executive committee took this action after hearing the report of Buron R. Fitts, Department Commander, who investigated the incident immediately and suspended the post's charter. The National Executive Committee will consider the recommendation for revocation of the post's charter at its next meeting.

The whipping of the editor followed the publication of an article in his newspaper which post members considered objectionable. Commander Fitts's investigation is said to have developed the fact that the men who did the whipping had been appointed a committee to interview the editor. There was a difference of opinion as to whether the post had contemplated physical punishment in appointing the committee.

A Tribute from Grand Rapids

THE confidence of his fellow citizens of Grand Rapids, Mich., in National Commander John G. Emery was expressed at the meeting of the City Commission at the time Mr. Emery presented his resignation as a member of that body. The resolution passed by the Commission sets forth that, "While we deeply regret that Commissioner Emery must sever his official relations with the city, we extend to him our hearty congratulations on his being chosen as Com-

mander of The American Legion and assure him of our best wishes and confidence in his ability to successfully perform the duties of that high office. We know from our association with him that he fully appreciates the opportunity for greater public service which his new office affords, and we are confident that he will command the Legion with but one motive, that of public service, with credit to himself, his home city and the entire nation."

Banners and Grave Markers

ALTHOUGH many posts are not as yet provided with post banners, an encouraging upward trend in the sale of banners has been noted by the Emblem Division at National Headquarters within recent weeks. At last reports 1,700 had been sold. Posts which have bought these banners find them of striking use on all public occasions, such as military funerals and parades. The Emblem Division has announced that it is now in a position to supply post banners made of standard government silk. Wool banners may also be had.

Legion posts have made heavy purchases of bronze grave markers, 11,500 having been sent to posts by the Emblem Division. An increase in the sale of Legion grave markers during the last few months has enabled the Emblem Division to place contracts at a lower figure than before.

A Legion School Essay Contest

"ANY man who would risk his life to save his country would certainly not shirk his duty in promoting movements that involved less sacrifice." So wrote Olive Lundquist of Kansas City, Kan., in the prize-winning essay in a contest conducted by Wyandotte Post among the schools of the city to get the best answer to the question, "What does The American Legion mean to the community?" "As school children," wrote Miss Lundquist, "we feel that the Legion members, because of their program, will promote educational advantages, boost movements to beautify the city, promote the health of the community and, all in all, make Kansas City the best place in the world to live in."

A Double Squad of Buglers

SIXTEEN former Army buglers play in the bugle corps of Anderson-Adkins Post of New Brighton, Pa., and every ex-A.E.F. man who remembers how he was thrilled upon first hearing a band of French trompetiers knows how the people of New Brighton feel when the Legion's bugle corps appears publicly. The bugle corps scored decided successes at both Memorial Day and Fourth of July appearances, and it expects to show Pittsburgh something new when the department convention of The American Legion is held in that city in September.

Department Conventions Plus

"HELLO, buddy, I haven't seen you since Hill 209!" "Say, if it isn't the old chief!" Such as these are the hearty shouts that ring out above the rumble of street traffic and through the chatter of crowds in oldtime O.D. and navy blue that gather in halls and hotel lobbies for the department conventions of the Legion. The state gatherings, the great majority of which are yet to be held, are providing reunions for the men from the old outfits and ships that have all the warmth and atmosphere of the state encampments made justly famous by the G.A.R. They are younger men who attend them, that is all—younger men, with the same background of service, to whom whole towns throw open their doors and to whom the keys of cities, North, South, East and West, are given while the Legion conventions transform their precincts into colorful counterparts of

the old billeting towns in France. Reunions of divisional and organization societies are scheduled in practically all States at the same time and place as the Legion department conventions.

Not that a lot of business isn't being transacted. As a matter of fact a decided undercurrent of seriousness runs below the surface of all department conventions. In these conventions are born the suggestions and policies that will be brought before the National Convention in Kansas City when it meets October 31st, November 1st and 2d. It may be a post in Minnesota or in New Mexico that will bring before its department convention a suggestion that will, ere the year is out, be written into the platform of the national organization. It may be a post from Massachusetts or Iowa or California—the opportunity is open to all.

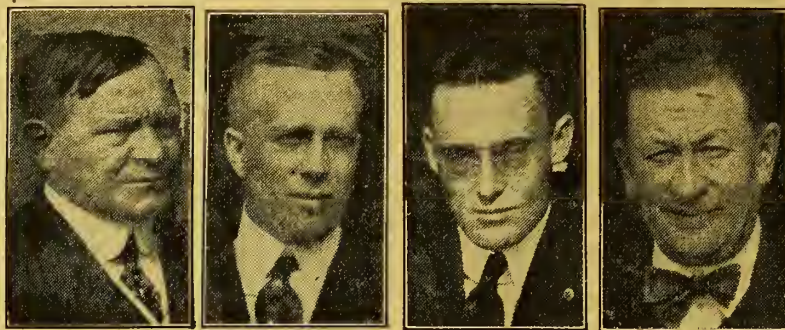
The next two months, August and September, will see the heaviest press of department conventions. Thirty-six gatherings will take place in those two months and three are scheduled for October. Oregon, Alaska, Florida, Alabama, Montana, Tennessee, Utah, Georgia, Wisconsin, Washington and Panama already have held their conventions. National Commander John G. Emery attended his first state convention as head of the Legion at the Wisconsin meeting. Mr. Emery, according to present plans, will attend the conventions of the Departments of New Hampshire, Iowa, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont, and West Virginia. Other national officials will be at other gatherings.

The revised schedule of department conventions for August, September and October is as follows:

Department	Date	Place
	August	
Arizona	Aug. 8	Prescott
Arkansas	Aug. 18, 19	Pine Bluff
California	Aug. 22-25	Yosemite
Idaho	Aug. 4, 5, 6	Kellogg
Minnesota	Aug. 1, 2, 3	Winona
New Hampshire	Aug. 23, 24, 25	Weirs
North Carolina	Aug. 26, 27	Hendersonville
South Dakota	Aug. 23-26	Rapid City
Hawaii	Aug. 13	Hilo
Wyoming	Aug. 2	Thermopolis
	September	
Iowa	Sept. 1, 2, 3	Spirit Lake
Kentucky	Sept. 1, 2	Lexington
Louisiana	First part of Sept.	Bogalusa
Maryland	Sept. 12, 13	Ocean City
Michigan	Sept. 6, 7	Kalamazoo
Mississippi	Sept. 26, 27	Clarksdale
Missouri	Sept. 26, 27, 28	St. Joseph
Nebraska	Sept. 29, 30,	
	Oct. 1	Fremont
New Jersey	Sept. 15, 16, 17	Asbury Park
New Mexico	Sept. 22, 23, 24	Silver City
New York	Sept. 23, 24	Jamestown
North Dakota	Sept. 28, 29	Jamestown
Ohio	Sept. 26, 27	Toledo
Oklahoma	Sept. 26, 27	Enid
Pennsylvania	Sept. 22, 23, 24	Pittsburgh
Rhode Island	Sept. 30, Oct. 1	Woonsocket
South Carolina	Between Sept. 4 and 10	Newberry
Texas	Sept. 26, 27, 28	El Paso
Vermont	Sept. 6, 7	Rutland
Virginia	Sept. 1, 2, 3	Norfolk
West Virginia	Sept. 29, 30	Wheeling
France	Sept. 1, 2	Paris
Connecticut	Sept. 15, 16, 17	New Haven
North Dakota	Sept. 28, 29	Jamestown
Delaware	Sept. 22	Milford
	October	
Colorado	Oct. 17, 18	Glenwood Springs
Kansas	Oct. 3, 4, 5	Hutchinson
Illinois	Oct. 10, 11	Decatur
Indiana	Oct. 10, 11	Wabash

Aid for the Tubercular

ALL the machinery and opportunities to regain health offered by the National Tuberculosis Association are at the disposal



ON THE LEGION'S GENERAL STAFF: Members of the National Executive Committee. From left to right, David J. Davis, Pennsylvania; D. F. Steck, Iowa; T. L. Withers, Nevada, (alternate); Dr. H. Nelson Jackson, Vermont. Mr. Davis is also department commander and Mr. Withers department adjutant

of members of the Legion who may be afflicted with the disease or who believe they have it, according to officers of that organization. The National Tuberculosis Association, which is organized along national, state and local lines, has a local association in every large center of population to which any Legionnaire may apply for examination and medical advice. Affiliated with these local associations are about 700 tuberculosis hospitals and sanitariums located in all sections of the country, more than 500 tuberculosis dispensaries and clinics and between 3,000 and 5,000 nurses.

Picnicking by Automobile

WITH a membership of 61 out of 65 eligible veterans in the community, Henry Holdsworth Post of Hiawatha, Utah, has laid out for itself a program of constant activity. As the only Legion outfit in the vicinity having rifles and colors, Holdsworth Post conducts military funerals for soldier dead in two counties. An automobile picnic is to be held every month as the first one, a fifty-mile drive to a lake, proved an extremely popular affair. The post also has started a drive for a \$1,000 monument in memory of the men of Hiawatha who gave their lives in the war.

Every dog has his day. Let one of the dog days be membership day for you.

Off the Main Route, But Busy

RICHARD V. DERRIM Post of Norwood, Col., has fifteen members, is sixteen miles from a railroad and was founded last January, but it has not permitted size, inaccessibility or youth to stand in the way of progress. Because it cost the post \$30 each time it hired a local hall for a dance the post bought the hall for \$3,000, paying for it at the rate of \$50 a month, plus interest. Two dances a month are being held, three or four smokers already have been given, an Auxiliary formed and frequent social meetings take place. And the post has never had more than \$100 in its treasury at one time. The post's motto is "Keep going, talk The American Legion and believe in it."

"Hello Al—Allo"

THE movement to make "Hello Al" the official greeting between Legionnaires is being vigorously pushed. John Franklin Miller Post of Michigan City, Ind., which originated the slogan, is out to make it the greeting between buddies "from Paris to Tokyo, from Alaska to Yap." The post has put an overseas touch to the greeting by the addition of the French salutation "Allo" so that "Hello Al—Allo," carries both the suggestion of the Legion and of the scenes it knew when it was in O.D.

Miller Post intends to bring "Hello Al—Allo" before the convention of the Department of Indiana at Wabash in October and, through the department gathering, to place it before the National Convention at Kansas City. The post already is booming the idea in the form of a circular letter distributed at the Indiana department conference of post commanders and adjutants held for the

second time at Culver.

The circular declares:

"American Legion—A. L. for short spells Al. 'Hello Al.' It is important to foster the spirit of comradeship, to be on the lookout for the emblem of the Legion, to have a universally recognized greeting that will tell the story, even if there is only a fleeting glance in passing, something that will say: 'I notice that you did your part in the World War, got a clear discharge and still stick with the boys. Same here. Greetings, comrade! If every Legionnaire would watch for the Legion emblem and when he sees it would say 'Hello Al' it would greatly emphasize the importance and ubiquity of the Legion and help in a fundamental way to get us all together. 'Hello Al'—say it over and try it on the next Legionnaire and the next. 'Hello Al'—it tells completely a long story of the past, present and future. 'Hello Al'—from Paris to Tokyo, from Alaska to Yap. 'HELLO AL—ALLO!'"

Nothing Doing Here

THE towns of Tower and Soudan in Minnesota offer mighty poor picking for the membership campaign which the Minnesota department has been conducting to have every veteran "get behind a Legion button." When Adjutant Warner of Tower-Soudan Post got the department bulletin asking his post to put on a membership skirmish, he wrote back: "The post commander and I have scoured the country for miles around Tower and Soudan in search of delinquent members but find that every service man is a member of the Legion in good standing, so there is no need to stage a membership drive here."

Not "Unknown" at the Last

WHEN an ex-service man who said he had been out of work for a long time applied at The American Legion Welfare Bureau in St. Paul, Minn., he was given a helping hand and a job. The next day he was fatally hurt in a motorcycle accident. As he lay dead, the only clue to his identity was a faded little photograph of himself in military uniform, found in his effects at a hospital.

For two weeks the body lay nameless and unclaimed. The American Legion arranged to give a military funeral when it seemed that hope of identification had passed. "An unknown soldier" was the inscription that was to have marked the grave.

But as the coffin was about to be lowered into the grave, Mrs. Mary Johnson arrived at the cemetery and, looking into the re-opened coffin, identified her son, George Ludwig Johnson, former member of Co. C, 358th Infantry, 90th Division, who was gassed at St. Mihiel and wounded in the Meuse-Argonne.

Farmers Urge Legion Legislation

THE American Farm Bureau Federation, representing more than 1,500,000 American farmers, has gone on record through a resolution adopted by its executive committee recently as indorsing the legislative program of The American Legion. The Farm Bureau Federation's legislative committee in Washington has been instructed to support the Legion bills on the following subjects: Legislation consolidating the three ex-service bureaus; appropriations for a permanent hospital building program; legislation decentralizing the Bureau of War Risk Insurance; legislation to extend further the benefits of vocational training and providing vocational training with pay for all disabled men with disabilities of ten percent or more traceable to the service;

legislation providing privilege of retirement with pay for disabled emergency officers.

Booklets on Japanese Exclusion

ARRANGEMENTS have been made through the National Adjutant to supply all department adjutants with copies of a booklet prepared by the Japanese Exclusion League of California entitled "California's Plea to America." The Chairman of The American Legion's Committee on Oriental Investigation believes that the distribution of at least one of these booklets to every post and unit of the Women's Auxiliary in each department will contribute to a further understanding of the Japanese problem, upon which The American Legion took its stand at the Cleveland national convention last year by declaring for the cancellation of the "gentlemen's agreement," the exclusion of "picture brides" and the rigorous exclusion of Japanese as immigrants.

Systematic Benefit Aid

A LEGION questionnaire mailed from the state auditor's office with each state compensation check enabled the Department of Washington to get in touch with hundreds of veterans who are entitled to compensation, vocational training, hospital treatment or some other government service as a result of their participation in the war. The Service Division of the Department of Washington, under the supervision of Fred R. Mast, employs a folder system in which the record of each man whose claim is handled by the Legion is kept on file alphabetically. In the first three months 2,976 cases were handled.

HEADQUARTERS BULLETINS

SUBJECT: ADDRESS OF NATIONAL COMMANDER.—
SPECIAL No. 25.

All correspondence, mail, telegrams, etc., intended for National Commander John G. Emery should be addressed to him at the National Headquarters of The American Legion, Indianapolis, Indiana.—LEMUEL BOLLES, National Adjutant.

SUBJECT: CONVENTION BADGES AND SOUVENIRS.—
EMBLEM No. 6.

Shortly after the Emblem Division was established, a contract was placed with a very reliable source of supply granting them authority to manufacture exclusively all convention badges and souvenirs incorporating the official Legion emblem. This was done with a two-fold purpose in mind; first, to protect the Legion emblem by preventing the many organizations throughout the country engaging in this type of business from manufacturing and soliciting at will Legion business of this sort; second, to secure the best available product at the lowest possible price. This agreement is effective until the close of business this year and we are, therefore, requesting that each department and post cooperate with National Headquarters in this matter and that all convention badges and souvenirs be purchased direct from National Headquarters and that any representative or firm soliciting business of this nature direct be referred to the Emblem Division. The lack of cooperation on the part of any department or individual post will have a very bad reaction on the Legion as a whole. It will render our efforts to preserve the emblem to the use of The American Legion and to protect its good name increasingly difficult. This is a case where the Legion needs team work from everybody. Can we count on you?—LEMUEL BOLLES, National Adjutant.

SUBJECT: DEPARTMENT CEREMONIAL BADGES.—
EMBLEM No. 7.

Each department officer should be provided with an official Legion ceremonial badge, and if this has not already been done by your department, we strongly urge you to place your order with the Emblem Division at once. These badges sell for one dollar each, which makes the complete set cost only nine dollars. Too much stress and emphasis cannot be placed on the importance of each department officer wearing the official badge of his respective office when appearing officially in public and in attending all Legion activities. In addition to this, each department should by all means see to it that each state executive committeeman is provided with one of these official badges. These also are furnished at one dollar each.—LEMUEL BOLLES, National Adjutant.

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The Third National Convention of The American Legion will be held October 31, November 1 and 2. Hundreds of Legion Posts will be represented by Post Bands. Many bands will be organized and many will require additional instruments. Our \$430,000.00 purchase from the U. S. Navy of the finest band and orchestra instruments made, gives you the life-long opportunity to buy, at a fraction of their value, the very instruments your Post Band will want. You can cash in big as spare-time or full-time agents selling to the community at prices so low that musicians cannot resist.

Write for Prices—There's Big Money in it for You

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THE WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

The purpose of this department is to reflect the national activities of the Women's Auxiliary and to convey suggestions and ideas between units. Contributions should be sent to Miss Pauline Curnick, Secretary, Women's Auxiliary Section of the Organization Division, National Headquarters, The American Legion, Meridian Life Building, Indianapolis, Indiana, who also will answer questions pertaining to the Auxiliary.

"Let's Not Forget Our Boys"

THE service man didn't and the veteran doesn't like to be called "soldier boy" or "sailor boy." But there is one person who enjoys the privilege of calling him that and who will call him that as long as she lives—the mother whose boy he really is, however hard-boiled, red-knuckled, unshaven a fighting man he may have been in 1918.

The following account describes the activities of one soldier's mother in easing the lot of the disabled buddy who is somebody's boy first and a "case" afterward. She is Mrs. Grace I. Jackson, chairman of the welfare committee of the Women's Auxiliary of Thomas Hopkins Post of Wichita, Kan. Her story is typical of what many loyal Auxiliary members are doing to alleviate the lot of the disabled. Mrs. Jackson writes:

"When my own boy (they are all boys to me) enlisted and went into training with Battery F, 130th Field Artillery, Thirty-second Division, I, with the other mothers, wives and sisters, formed an Auxiliary to Battery F. All during the war we worked for our boys, and we are still banded together and working, and are almost all Legion Auxiliary members. So when we found the Government was caring for the ill ex-service men in the three hospitals here and the tuberculous sanitarium six miles out in the country, we began to visit them and remember them with flowers and magazines. Then the Women's Auxiliary of Thomas Hopkins Post was organized and committees appointed. I was named as chairman of the welfare committee.

"In visiting the boys I saw there were many little things needed that would make them more comfortable, but we had no money, so I obtained permission of the post to solicit funds so that we could buy the necessities for them. I am glad to say we have never been without funds. When I go into the hospital I always introduce myself and tell the boys I am from the welfare committee of the Legion Auxiliary. Then I ask them to give me their names and home addresses. Next I ask them if they have compensation or are entitled to it. If so, I immediately turn their names in to the Federal Board. Then I ask if there is anything we can do for them. Sometimes they thank me and say, 'No, I have money of my own,' or 'I have a good old dad who will get me anything I want.'

"But some have no dad, and some are hundreds or thousands of miles from what they call home. These are the men that my heart goes out to. When I ask a patient where his home is and he says Parkersburg, Va., or San Francisco, Cal., I think, 'Oh, if this were my own boy and so far from me, how glad I would be if someone would only remember him and be kind to him!'

"So, no difference if they are black or white, Indian, German, French or English, or our own American lads, I treat them all the same, and if anyone should read this and enter into hospital work they must bear in mind that they all fought for the same flag and the same cause.

"We have had several colored men in the hospitals and they appreciated all we did for them, one especially who was a prisoner under guard, and who, when I would go to his ward would say, 'I'm so glad you come.

I was just thinking of you.' Another prisoner, a fine looking white man, always neat and clean, the last time I visited him was so glad to see me. I had been asked to take his Victory Medal to him the day before, but it was sent to him otherwise. When I asked him if he got his medal, he said, 'Yes, and something else this morning.' I asked what, and he said 'My sentence.' It was hard for him to tell me, but I talked to him as if he were my own son and he promised to lead a better life. I hope he will.

"I keep a record of all the men in the hospitals that I visit and my records show we have had 275 men in for treatment in eleven months. There have been eight deaths. I also keep a record of all hospital visits and individual calls, all compensation claims turned in, all services rendered, all funds used. In May, for instance, we made 13 visits and 117 individual calls, and made and received 68 telephone calls and one telegram.

"While visiting in one of the hospitals this spring I found one of the boys sitting up for the first time in three weeks with a pair of hobnail shoes on and his army overcoat instead of a robe. It certainly looked hard to me, and comfortless. Then the thought struck me to make bathrobes, and as one of our sister Auxiliary units sent a donation of ten dollars for welfare work, I bought two double-cotton blankets, from which the committee made four lovely bathrobes. We sent in an appeal to state headquarters for bathrobes and have received five fine ones. The men enjoy them so much we feel doubly paid for our efforts.

"On July 4, 1920, we served home-cooked dinner to fourteen men in the hospitals and gave boxes of nuts, candy, gum and fruit. On Christmas we gave boxes of fruit, cake, candy and nuts, each decorated with a spray of holly, also tooth paste and smokes. We have secured passes for all who are able to attend the baseball games. We supply regularly shaving cream, razor blades, candy, fruit, cookies, books, magazines, stationery and stamps, and most dear of all to them, smokes. We have furnished three men with clothing.

"We try and visit each hospital once a week and the boys keep a watch, for we always take them something—fruit, candy, smokes, or cookies. I don't think they tire of our visits. I always tell them that if they don't want to see me again they had better go home, for I'm coming back. They generally say, 'Don't stay away so long next time.'

Minnesota Moves Along

THREE of Minnesota's ten Congressional districts have passed the halfway mark in the campaign to make Minnesota a "no bachelor post" department, and three more have reached it. In the second, fifth and seventh districts 60 percent of the posts have established Auxiliary units. Fifty percent of units each are reported from the first, fourth and eighth districts. The third, sixth, ninth and tenth districts report 30 percent. The average showing indicates that not quite half of Minnesota's posts now have Auxiliaries. Progress is being registered at the average rate of four units a week.

Iowa Sets Its Objective

"MATCH the Legion" is the objective in Iowa—a unit for every post, which just now means 566 units to match the 566 posts. The Auxiliary had 217 units at the beginning of its campaign, and as the sub-slogan of the program is "A unit a day," it will have to score one for 349 days in a row. At this writing the Auxiliary has been living up to this record handily. It is not stopping at one a day, however, and hopes to raise the daily total to two in the home stretch. It has to take into account the fact that the post

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total of 566 is not standing still and that the Auxiliary must keep pace with the increase. Iowa now ranks third among departments in percentage of members to men in service. Auxiliary members in the department total 50,000.

A New Idea

COMplete clothes insurance is offered Legionnaires of Houston Post, Philadelphia, by its Women's Auxiliary unit. The women gather every Tuesday afternoon and do all the mending required not only by the bachelor Legionnaire but by the married man whose wife is sick. The clothes-disabled member gets his attire from the laundry, pays the bill, sorts out shell-shocked socks (say it fast), buttonless shirts, et al., wraps them in a bundle, writes his name on the bundle and leaves it at the post headquarters. The Auxiliary does the rest.

A 101 Percent Member

IF there were such a rank as 101 percent Legion little Dorothy Linette Flint of Riverside, R. I., undoubtedly would have it. She was seventeen hours old when she joined the Women's Auxiliary. Her father, LeRoy Flint, was the second commander of Riverside Post, her mother, a charter member of the Women's Auxiliary; the attending physician, Dr. Theodore C. Hascall, the first commander of Riverside Post, and the attending nurse, Mrs. Albert F. Gardner, secretary of the Auxiliary unit. Dorothy has a two and a half year old sister who is also a member of the Auxiliary.

The Women's Auxiliary in Rhode Island has taken steps to have a mothers' memorial erected in honor of the mothers of the men and women of the State who served in the World War. A resolution calling for the creation of a Mothers' Memorial Commission has been drawn and given to the judiciary committee of the State Legislature. The commission is directed to prepare plans, select a site and proceed with the memorial just as soon as it is authorized to do so by the Assembly.

Massachusetts is moving toward the "no bachelor post" goal, the Auxiliary having practically a 75 percent organization. The establishment of 44 new units in recent weeks brought the total number of units up to 171 as against 269 posts.

An ancient philosopher propounded the question, "How many beans does it take to make a pile of beans?" Let your senators and representative know how many resolutions it takes to make a pile of endorsements of the Legion's legislative program.

"We have received new members at every meeting of the Women's Auxiliary which has been held up to this date," is the message from the Auxiliary at Jackson, Mich. "Our attendance ranges from 100 to over 160 members each meeting, and there is not a Jackson County boy in any hospital that is not receiving our personal attention."

The Women's Auxiliary of the Akron Post of Akron, O., defies any one to dispute its claim to the distinction of having the four youngest members of the Auxiliary to be found in any unit. Miss Ruth Alice Barr, age three weeks; Miss Elinor Louise Willis, age two weeks; Miss Virginia Stelle, age six months, and Miss Bessie Wise, age six months, have just been admitted to membership.

"Doughnuts for disabled doughboys" is the slogan of the Women's Auxiliary of Joseph Murray Post of Nampa, Ida. They not only send doughnuts regularly to the men in the United States Public Health Hospital at Boise, but they serve hot coffee and doughnuts at a downtown lunch stand and take orders for their doughnuts by the dozen. Fifty-eight dollars' worth of doughnuts were sold in one day. The material for the doughnuts is donated to the Auxiliary, an oil company furnishing the oil, a local flour mill the flour, and interested citizens the eggs and sugar.



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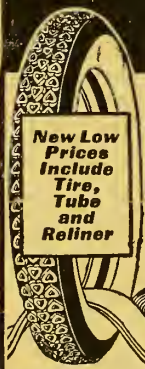
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NATIONAL SERVICE DIVISION

The National Service Division, American Legion, 1723 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., assists all ex-service men in obtaining results on claims for hospitalization, compensation, insurance, vocational training and any other matters pertaining to war-time service. It is requested that all definite inquiries and routine matters first be referred to post service officers or the proper government department. If there has been an unwarranted delay, or an apparent injustice, the facts should be submitted to this division, together with all possible information and evidence on the case. Information on various subjects is printed in these columns from week to week and careful perusal will obviate the necessity for many direct inquiries.

The State Compensation Situation

WHEN the people of Oregon last month adopted a constitutional amendment by a majority vote of 50,000, Oregon became the fourteenth State to grant its World War veterans cash compensation. In no State have the people defeated adjusted compensation when given the opportunity to vote on it at the polls.

The following table gives the facts concerning bonus legislation in all the States:

STATES PAYING CASH COMPENSATION

MAINE—\$100.
MASSACHUSETTS—\$100. State also has paid bonus of \$10 for each month of service between February 3 1917, and January 5, 1918.
MICHIGAN—\$15 for each month of service.
MINNESOTA—\$15 for each month of service. Minimum \$50.
NEW HAMPSHIRE—\$100.
NEW JERSEY—\$10 for each month of service. Maximum \$100.
NEW YORK—\$10 for each month of service. Minimum \$60. Maximum \$250.
NORTH DAKOTA—\$25 for each month of service.
OREGON—\$15 a month. Maximum \$300. Veterans have option of loan up to \$4,000 in place of cash.
RHODE ISLAND—\$100.
SOUTH DAKOTA—\$15 for each month of service. Maximum \$400.
VERMONT—\$10 for each month of service. Maximum \$120.
WASHINGTON—\$15 for each month of service. Maximum \$465.
WISCONSIN—\$15 for each month of service.

FORTHCOMING REFERENDUM ELECTIONS ON CASH COMPENSATION

ILLINOIS—People to vote in November, 1922, on proposal to pay \$15 for each month of service, maximum of \$300.
IOWA—People to vote in November, 1922, on proposal to pay fifty cents for each day of service, up to a maximum of \$350.
KANSAS—People to vote in November, 1922, on proposal to pay \$1 for each day of service.
MISSOURI—People to vote in August, 1921, on proposal to pay \$10 for each month of service, up to \$250.
MONTANA—People to vote at next election on the proposal to pay \$10 a month, maximum of \$200.
OHIO—People to vote November 8, 1921, on proposal to pay \$10 for each month of service up to \$250.

COMPENSATION BILLS PENDING OR AWAITING INTRODUCTION

COLORADO—Bill proposing payment of \$10 for each month of service introduced.
FLORIDA—Bill introduced proposing payment of \$20 for each month, up to maximum of \$300.
PENNSYLVANIA—Legislature has passed a bill authorizing vote of people on constitutional amendment to permit issuance of veterans' compensation bonds. Under requirements of the State Constitution, the bill must be passed a second time by the Legislature at its next session. If the

Legislature passes the bill at the 1923 session, the referendum vote will be held in November, 1923.

WEST VIRGINIA—Bill providing \$10 for each month of service introduced.

COMPENSATION BILLS REJECTED IN LEGISLATURE

CALIFORNIA—Cash compensation bill rejected in favor of law providing assistance to veterans in land settlement, city and farm homes.

CONNECTICUT—Cash compensation bill defeated, but State Relief Fund raised from \$2,500,000 to \$5,000,000, interest on this fund being used for the assistance of needy veterans.

DELAWARE—Cash compensation bill defeated in 1921 Legislature.

INDIANA—Cash compensation bill passed lower house of Legislature but was never reported out by Senate committee.

MARYLAND—Cash compensation bill defeated in 1920 Legislature.

NEBRASKA—Cash compensation bills rejected, but 1921 Legislature established \$2,000,000 relief fund, interest from which will be used to aid sick and needy veterans.

OKLAHOMA—Cash compensation bill defeated, but Soldiers' Relief Fund provides \$25,000 annually to assist disabled veterans, their wives, widows and minor children.

TENNESSEE—Cash compensation bill introduced in two sessions of Legislature was defeated.

TEXAS—Cash compensation bill died on calendar in last Legislature. Special session of Legislature this summer will be asked to authorize vote of the people.

STATES IN WHICH CASH COMPENSATION HAS HAD NO LEGISLATIVE CONSIDERATION

Alabama, Arkansas, Arizona, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, Utah, Virginia, Wyoming.

Readers seeking further information about compensation legislation in specific States are asked to communicate with the Legion department adjutant or the Secretary of State, who will supply copies of the act or application blanks.

Interesting War Risk Insurance Case in Court

A BENEFICIARY under an unconverted War Risk Insurance policy, in the event of the death of the insured, is entitled to insurance installments only during his lifetime and all payments due thereafter must go to the regular legal heirs of the insured soldier, sailor or marine. Such uncompleted payments cannot be willed by a beneficiary nor are they a part of his estate. This has always been the contention of the general counsel of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, but it has often been disputed. Recently a test case was threshed out in court, resulting in confirmation of the Bureau's ruling.

Lawrence Siegle, carrying \$10,000 in term insurance in favor of his stepbrother, Patrick Gilette, died in the service October 29, 1918. Gilette in turn died after having received only a small portion of the insurance installments, but left a will naming Savino Cassarello as executor of his estate empowered to collect the remaining installments and transmit them to his wife and daughter. The Bureau of War Risk Insurance decided that all insurance installments due after Gilette's death should go to the heirs of the deceased soldier, Siegle. Cassarello, as executor of the beneficiary's estate, brought action against the United States in the District Court at Scranton, Pa. The decision of Federal Judge Whitmer in the case upheld in all particulars the Bureau's stand.

Every member get a member means, "Where's yours?"

THE BULLETIN BOARD

A Department of Special Interest to Post Officials
and Committee Members.

Friendship in Post Meetings

NATIONAL Vice-Commander Claudius G. Pendill, himself a post commander before his elevation to a national office, believes that the essence of success in a post meeting is friendship.

"To me that is one of the very finest things which come out of the Legion—the friendship of worth-while men," he writes. "In order to inculcate that friendship, it is necessary to have a second great thing, and that is a spirit of hospitality at each meeting.

"At the time when I was commander of Kenosha (Wis.) Post last year, we were growing from about 250 to 1,000 members. We were becoming too big for ourselves and, worst of all, we were not acquainted with each other. So we made a very large membership committee, selecting men who could meet all classes of men. These men were designated by badges and they stood at the door and welcomed every man who came in. The badge showed it was a part of their duty and not a political or a purely personal job.

"Each stranger coming in not only met someone right away, but he was shown to any of the officers he wished to see or was introduced to them anyway, and then was introduced to three or four other men and left with them.

"The result was wonderful. A spirit of friendship and hospitality grew in that post. Then we took time in the middle of the meetings to have the men rise and shake hands with three men whom they had never met before. Again the men sat down amongst friends. After a series of such meetings, you can readily see how acquaintance spread.

"The above is just one of the things which I think is vital to Legion success. If there ever was a democracy it is The American Legion, and if it is going to continue so, it must be on the basis of friendship amongst its members. We mix all classes, and all these classes must become acquainted or we shall have clans within the Legion, and then we are heading toward the rocks.

"Perhaps this is just a homely suggestion, and it certainly is a simple one, but it is one which in my experience ninety-nine out of one hundred posts seem to overlook or do not do thoroughly enough. As a result, the foreigner, or the visitor, or the man who is transferred from another post, or the man who is naturally reticent, does not get acquainted and begins to lose interest and the Legion loses its appeal for him. Wonders can be worked by simply that spirit of friendship, that hearty man-to-man welcome that costs nothing and means so much."

A Program—or a Coffin?

"**T**O plan or not to plan" is the decision which Harold S. Hartzman of Post 246, Moline, Ill., submits as the alternative between the life or death of a Legion post. He offers the following epigrams as possibilities for "stirring up a little interest in some of the posts":

The difference between success and failure of a post lies in the program or lack of one.

Too many posts run on the Micawber plan, always waiting for something to turn up—and it rarely ever turns up.

There isn't a post in the entire jurisdiction that could not be revived, no matter how dead it is, if just a few members would get together and plan for that result. (George never does it.)

Posts that are just gasping for breath could be made to sing for the sheer joy of living if they could only be made to look beyond the next post meeting night.

Every post, without a single exception, ought to outline some plan of procedure for at least six months.

It gives definiteness and decision and saves a vast amount of time and energy wasted where there is no outlined program to follow.

True, it ought to be elastic and subject to change, where big special things present themselves, but at least a set, general plan ought to be outlined. Try it, buddies, and see where you get.

A Two-in-One Membership Campaign

THE Every-Member-Get-a-Member campaign now in progress should supplement rather than supplant any membership programs which have been adopted locally by posts or departments. Actually the two plans can and ought to be made to dovetail instead of short-circuiting each other, in the opinion of National Headquarters. The local plan assists the every member plan because it brings to the latter a degree of organization which cannot fail to mean increased effectiveness, and the every member plan aids the local plan by stressing the need for every individual's playing his part in getting more members, not leaving all the work to the local membership-boosting committee. There is only one type of post which can find any fault with this arrangement—the post which has already signed up every eligible in its community.

A Post Funeral Notice

ADJUTANT ROY H. CALIHAN of Harry Renick Post of Garden City, Kan., uses a formal post card to notify members of forthcoming funerals of ex-service men. A postal recently mailed to members of his post reads:

The body of Archie Triseel, an ex-service man, will reach here June 4th. The funeral will be held at the M. E. Church on June 5th at 3 p.m.

The post will attend in a body. You are requested to be present.

HARRY RENICK POST

By Roy H. Calihan,

Adjutant.

The postal is printed, spaces being left blank for the insertion of name and place and time of services.

Keeping the Books

AN important item in the proper functioning of posts is the adoption of a standard system of keeping finance and membership records. National Headquarters is prepared to supply sets of standard post administration forms, approved by department adjutants, at prices ranging from \$5 to \$27. The \$5 set is especially designed for posts of one hundred members or less, and sets for larger posts are priced in proportion. National Headquarters urges that post officers consider this question of systematic bookkeeping carefully, for a post cannot function at the highest pitch of effectiveness if its accounts and rolls are kept in haphazard fashion.

For the Stranger Within the Gates

FRED J. SITKENS of Prince-Forbes Post, Philadelphia, like the doughboys of yesterday, is on the road. Writing on a piece of hotel stationery from Sunbury, Pa., Mr. Sitkens offers this suggestion:

"I spend most of my time traveling through Pennsylvania and in very few hotels do I find any announcement of the headquarters or meeting time of the local posts. I am sure it would help the local posts to let strangers know of their activities. Lodges and fraternal orders have such notices on the walls. Why not the Legion, as we have many members on the road?"

Have any other Legionnaires who are commercial travelers suggestions to offer? They have an excellent opportunity to make intelligent comparisons of Legion activities and methods. Let's hear from them.

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32x41 SB&QD	47.30	4.50	5.00
33x41 SB	48.40	4.65	5.15
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American Ships and World Trade

(Continued from page 6)

clusively that the wage question is not an overshadowing fact for those concerned with the future of our merchant marine.

We were paying our American seamen \$75 a month. That fact has been well known and frequently commented upon. England during the war paid her seamen \$72 a month, which fact was not so well known. British ships are manned by Englishmen today. So much has been said regarding the cheap Eastern labor that makes it possible for British ships to operate at great profit that Mr. Hurley deemed it wise to point out in his report that practically every maritime nation of the world has now turned toward the conclusion that it is better to operate its own ships with the labor of its own citizens. There has been witnessed a great falling off of the foreign labor employed under maritime flags. The future will witness a development of this tendency along lines more and more nationalistic.

It may be tacitly assumed that our new merchant marine must have as its basic principle the requirement that American vessels shall be manned by competent crews, and have American seamen enjoy the best possible conditions of life and service, receiving in wages due and ample return for labor performed. But it must be equally obvious that provisions of law which require American vessels to maintain larger crews—25 percent of whom must be able licensed seamen—than is the case with foreign vessels, and to carry as the engine room crew 30 percent more men than the steamships of other nations, necessarily subject American vessels to a very serious disadvantage.

Shipping men generally agree that it is not the total tonnage but the character of the vessels that makes a successful fleet. This country might have 10,000,000 tons of shipping which, if not of the right sort, could not be operated profitably in competition with ships of a better type belonging to other nations. One of the types of ships which will be desirable for our new merchant marine is a speedy, effective combination cargo and passenger liner of from 15,000 to 25,000 tons deadweight, which will prove of advantage both in the transportation of high-class merchandise and for a rapid mail service.

Petroleum has made itself an important factor in shipping. It will be used to greater and greater extent under boilers to raise steam. A ton of oil takes five cubic feet less space than a ton of coal and gives 80 percent steaming efficiency as against 65 percent for coal. This works out to about 40 percent saving in bunker space, which is made available for cargo in a freighter.

Even better than the use of oil under boilers for steam-raising purposes is its use to propel internal combustion engines of the Diesel type—the motor ship. The motor ship is here, but it still needs development and application. Thus far it has been built chiefly in small-tons freighters running at moderate speed. These have been highly successful economically, but there are still certain shortcomings in machinery and organization to be dealt

with. The Diesel engine must be freed from some of the defects that have appeared under the stress of ocean voyages, and must also be built in larger units to furnish greater horsepower for bigger ships running at higher speed. The problems are now entirely questions of engineering, and American ingenuity should prove adequate to develop the fast motor liner for combination passenger and freight traffic.

The Diesel type of engine was invented by Dr. Rudolf Diesel, a Bavarian engineer. The difference between an automobile engine and a Diesel engine is, generally, that all the fuel in an automobile engine cylinder is burned at once, while in a Diesel engine it is burnt gradually and so gives power more like the steam engine. Air is compressed in Diesel engines under great pressure, and then the fuel, consisting of crude petroleum or other heavy oils, is forced into the compressed air by greater outside pressure. This raises the temperature for the air in the cylinder and turns the oil into a gas. The pressure in a Diesel engine is so much greater than in a gas engine that when Dr. Diesel placed his first engine on the test block in 1893 it exploded and nearly killed the inventor, the engine not being sufficiently heavy in construction.

If the world's merchant fleet were equipped entirely with Diesel engines, from 80 to 90 percent of the bunkering stations around the globe could be abolished; ships would require fuel only about twice in going around the world, or at an average of every six weeks. There would be no need for isolated fuel stations. Oil could be taken on only where ships called for cargo or passengers.

A ship equipped with Diesel engines will operate on about half as much oil as an oil-burning steamer. Then engine room force is reduced still more. A Danish motor liner recently went clear around the globe, a voyage of 32,000 miles, with only one engineer.

We have also entered upon another stage in the development of the art of ship propulsion—the electric ship. The Navy, after many tests, has now decided to adopt electric drive for all its capital ships. Far from regarding this as merely a milestone in the development of the United States Navy, those who know most about the subject of electric ship propulsion anticipate great things from the application of the idea and believe that what has been accomplished so far is only a start toward the electrification of merchant vessels. The second of the electrically-propelled cargo carriers being equipped for the United States Shipping Board, docked recently at Bayonne, N. J., after successfully completing her first voyage to Rotterdam and return, 7,300 miles, at an average speed of 10.86 knots, in spite of heavy seas.

The low speed of freight ships requires large ratios of gear reduction, and the attainment of this result has developed serious trouble in numerous instances. With an electric drive, motors can be put in convenient locations; we can have automatic self-lubrication and dispense with great lengths of shafting and shaft alleys. Electricity also brings about a degree of

simplicity and reliability that cannot otherwise be obtained.

The way has been opened for increasing the importance of the United States as a maritime power. The problem of the development of a real merchant marine is complex, as has been indicated in a general way by this article. It is not a question of ships alone, nor of men alone, nor of types of vessels alone. It is a combination of all these and modern banking facilities of the highest type, strong foreign trade organizations, intensive production and merchandising methods, and a knowledge of the needs and requirements of foreign countries that up to now has been woefully lacking in the United States.

In the days of active competition in world trade that are now approaching, every effort must be made to secure the highest economic standards, and then we must earnestly seek to systematize the application of our newly-acquired knowledge. Both our foreign trade and our shipping have previously been to a great extent dominated by British interests, partly through ownership or stockholding, but more largely through contractual relations established by the powerful trade and shipping concerns of Great Britain. It is quite natural that this condition should have existed, because in the face of the long British experience in foreign trade and shipping and British control of desirable connections throughout the world, American traders and ship operators who wished to do business found it convenient to use Great Britain. The control of cable lines and the only comprehensive organization for the gathering of shipping information

(Lloyd's) gave the British an enormous advantage in all aspects of foreign trade and transportation.

America can continue in power only by holding and increasing its foreign business.

The three factors that militate most strongly against the natural and desirable expansion of our overseas trade have been set forth as follows:

1. That in order to distribute American products and bring in imports through American agencies and largely in American ships, it will be necessary to find or develop seven men who have the experience or training to handle foreign trade where there was but one in 1914. It is essential that the men so developed shall be thoroughly American in their attitude toward the business, rather than be borrowed from other nations, as was generally the practice in pre-war times.

2. The recruiting of an American personnel for the operation of the ships and the handling of the work at the ports.

3. The extension of banking facilities. The position of the United States in foreign banking will require sustained development.

4. American insurance is essential. Companies must be encouraged, and new ones established, that we be not dependent on foreign countries for our ship insurance, as we are now. This is of great importance.

Surely here is a glorious opportunity for the young manhood of America. To go down to the sea in ships, American ships, using our own Panama Canal, and helping unite the Americas, the Orient and the Occident in friendly trade.

Wig-Wagging in Baseball

(Continued from page 8)

out, of course, nullifies the hit and run and the runner in nine cases out of ten falls an easy victim of the throw to second base. In order to avoid this danger as far as possible the Orioles evolved the run and hit, which, instead of requiring signals, depended for its success upon the exact opposite—the fact that no signal was passed and the opposing team, watchful for signals and seeing none, would be deceived.

To execute this play a quick eye is required, as the batter is supposed to see the runner make a start from first base and to decide instantly whether the runner has gained a big enough start to steal successfully or not. If the batter judges that the runner has not gained a good start he is to hit the ball and try to drive it through the vacated position.

There is a peculiar situation in connection with this play which few fans understand. It can be worked successfully only when left-handed batters are hitting. One not a ball player would imagine that a right-handed batter, standing so that he practically faces first base, could see a runner make a start from that base. The truth is that the right-hander does not see the movement around first base at all while a left-handed batter subconsciously sees every movement of runner and first baseman out of the corner of his eye as he watches the pitcher.

While every team I have ever known has used signals, there are some mana-

gers who believe in the minimum, and every smart manager of my acquaintance insists upon making the signals as plain and as simple as possible. The art of signalling was, I believe, raised to its highest state by the old Chicago Cubs. That team had a perfectly worked out code of signals covering almost every possible situation. The signals were given by the catcher in defensive work, although Chance, from first base, sometimes issued code signals to the catcher who transmitted them to the pitcher and to Evers and Tinker, one of whom at once placed his hands behind his back and signalled to the outfielders.

The quick shifts of position, and the remarkable "position" playing of both infield and outfield was due, not alone to smartness and quickness of observation and deep study of batters, but to the carefully transmitted signals. During the early years of the Cubs' success these signals were used steadily, although at times the code was "turned upside down" so that a signal which meant one thing one day meant exactly the opposite the next in order to confuse teams which might secure the key to the signals. Not infrequently bogus signals were used purposely when opponents grew too watchful. In one game against an Eastern club four opposing batters were hit by pitched balls before a hurt and angry batter cried out, "There's your darned old curve," after being hit by a fast ball,

STEAMSHIPS



**Old Glory is now
on the Seven Seas**

**AMERICAN SHIPS ARE AVAILABLE FOR
YOUR OCEAN VOYAGE**

Key number in parenthesis following ship's name indicates name, address and telephone of steamship company in list at bottom of this column.

EUROPE

Plymouth, Boulogne, London.

From New York

Aug. 2—Centennial State (159). Aug. 16—Old N. State (159). Sept. 6—Centennial State (159). Sept. 20—Old N. State (159).

Bremen and Danzig.

From New York

July 23—Prin. Matoika (159). July 28—Potomac (159). Aug. 30—Hudson (159). Sept. 7—Prin. Matoika (159). Sept. 14—Potomac (159). Oct. 20—Potomac (159). Oct. 15—Hudson (159).

Naples and Genoa.

From New York and Boston

Mld. July—Pocahontas (159).

Plymouth—Cherbourg and Bremen.

From New York

July 23—America (159). Aug. 3—G. Washington (159). Aug. 24—America (159). Aug. 27—G. Washington (159). Sept. 21—G. Washington (159). Sept. 28—America (159).

SOUTH AMERICA

Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo and Buenos Aires.

From New York

Aug. 3—Huron (91). Aug. 17—Aeolus (91).

FAR EAST

Manila, Singapore, Colombo, Calcutta.

From San Francisco.

Aug. 13—Creole State (105).

Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila.

From Seattle.

Aug. 27—Wenatchee (1). July 30—Keystone State (1).

From San Francisco

July 30—Empire State (105). Aug. 6—Golden State (105).

COASTWISE AND HAWAII

Port Los Angeles, San Francisco & Hawaiian Islands.

From Baltimore

July 30—Buckeye State (50). Sept. 3—Hawk State (50).

1 The Admiral Line.

17 State St., N. Y.
Tel. Bowling Green 5625.

80 Matson Navigation Co.

120 Market Street,
San Francisco, Cal.

91 Munson S.S. Lines.

67 Wall Street, N. Y.
Tel. Bowling Green 3300.

99 N. Y. & Porto Rico S.S. Co.

11 Broadway, N. Y.
Tel. Bowling Green 8500.

98 N. Y. & Cuba M. S. S. Co.

Foot of Wall Street, N. Y.
Tel. John 4000.

105 Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

7 Hanover Square, N. Y.
Tel. Bowling Green 4630.

159 U. S. Mail S.S. Co., Inc.

45 Broadway, N. Y.
Tel. Whitehall 1200.

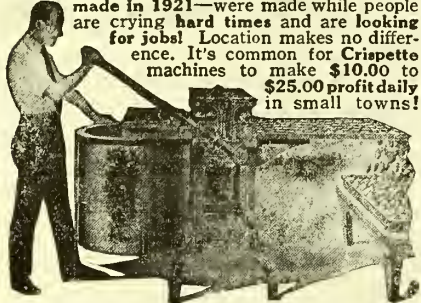
**U. S. SHIPPING BOARD
Washington, D. C.**



\$375⁷⁵ ONE DAY

Ira Shook, of Flint, Did That Amount of Business in 1 Day

—making and selling Popcorn Crispettes with this machine. He says in letter dated March 1, 1921: "I started out with nothing, now have \$12,000.00 all made from Crispettes." Others have amazing records: Gibbs says: "Sold \$50.00 first night!" Erwin's little boy makes \$35.00 to \$50.00 every Saturday afternoon. Meixner reports \$600.00 business in one day. Kellogg writes: "\$700.00 ahead first two weeks." Master's letter says: "—sold \$40.00 in four hours." During March, 1921, Turner was offered \$700.00 clear profit above cost of his investment to sell. There is money—lots of money—in Crispettes. Times make no difference for most of these records were made in 1921—were made while people



are crying hard times and are looking for jobs! Location makes no difference. It's common for Crispette machines to make \$10.00 to \$25.00 profit daily in small towns!

I Start You in Business

Write me—get my help. Begin now. Others are making money selling Crispettes. You can, too! You don't need much capital. Experience not necessary. I furnish everything—secret formulas, equipment for shop or store, full directions, raw materials, wrappers, etc. Splendid chances galore everywhere! Crowded streets, amusement parks, concessions, wholesaling and stores!

\$1000⁰⁰ Month Easily Possible

Crispettes are a delicious, delightful confection. People never get enough. Always come for more. Raw materials are plentiful and cheap. You make enormous profits. Trade grows by leaps and bounds. It's an easy, pleasant and fascinating business. Send post card for illustrated book of facts. Contains enthusiastic letters from men and women who have quickly succeeded. Tells how to start. Explains most successful methods. Gives all information needed. It's Free! Write Now! Address H. W. Eakins, Gen. Mgr.

LONG EAKINS COMPANY

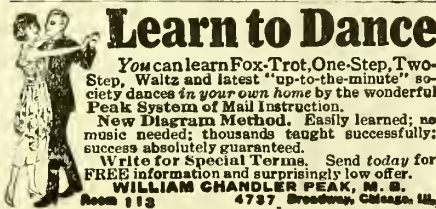
743 High Street Springfield, Ohio



Six dollar value at today's reduced prices. 2 elegant, snappy, specially finely woven Silk Finish Pongee Shirts. Only \$2.85 for both. Smart button-down attached collar. 6 button coat-front. Soft turned-back double cuffs. Double yoke and collar. Flap button pocket, handily sewn extra fine stitches. Masterpiece of one of the highest Philadelphia shirt manufacturers—with \$100.00 to \$150.00 Broad-street rating. Guaranteed by thirty years of shirt making for leading stores of East. Send order today. Pay C. O. D. or if you want shirts quickly, send P. O. order. Give collar size. YOUR MONEY BACK IF YOU DON'T LIKE THEM. We won't even ask why. We pay postage. Light tan or all white. Collar sizes, 14 to 18 inches. You can have same shirt, with laundered neckband, without pocket. Send for big lot of FREE SAMPLES. Newest stylish colors, patterns and materials in gentlemen's suits from \$1 up. Also Pajamas and Night Shirts.

TUTELMAN BROS.

747 Spring Garden St., Philadelphia, Pa.



Learn to Dance

You can learn Fox-Trot, One-Step, Two-Step, Waltz and latest "up-to-the-minute" society dances in your own home by the wonderful Peak System of Mail Instruction.

New Diagram Method. Easily learned; no music needed; thousands taught successfully; success absolutely guaranteed.

Write for Special Terms. Send today for FREE information and surprisingly low offer.

WILLIAM CHANDLER PEAK, M. S.
Room 113 4737 Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

and revealed the fact that the opposing team was stealing signals.

But after the third year of their great epoch the Cubs actually used fewer signals than any team in the league. They had played together so long and knew the system so perfectly that there was small need of signals. During that time Tinker and Evers were not on speaking terms. In fact they played side by side for three seasons without speaking, and it was laughable to those who knew the situation to see them signal each other.

McGraw, the manager of the Giants, has a code of signals which he uses from the bench, but chiefly his signaling is used in directing attack rather than defensive work. McGraw's best defense is attack anyhow, and from the bench he orders the moves of almost every batter who comes to the plate. In spite of this fact he is not, and never has been, a convert to the use of many signals. That is, he would prefer playing without signals, provided he could secure players smart enough to think for themselves. During the last dozen years McGraw has had not more than six players he could trust to go to bat and do the right thing without being signalled what to do and rather than take a chance of having some slow-witted batter do the wrong thing in a crisis he gives orders from the bench.

There is a tremendous drawback to this sort of baseball by signals, and the chief objection to it lies in the fact that it robs so many players of their individuality. Some players do not like it, but on the other hand, the majority soon come to realize that they are relieved of responsibility, are not to blame if the play results in failure, and they become more and more willing to permit the manager to assume all the blame while they take the bulk of the praise if the play goes well. Having everything to win and nothing to lose they learn to like the system, unless they are of the type that is eager to win and ambitious to advance to the top.

It is natural that, with the evolution of the science of signalling, the counter science of stealing signals developed. It is certain that any team which can catch the signals of the opposition can defeat it. A team knowing when a hit and run play will be attempted can stop it without trouble. A pitcher catching the signal for a squeeze play, for instance, makes the opposing club look foolish merely by pitching the ball out of reach of the batter.

So the fielders and skilled observers watch the bench and the batter closely at all times, while the attacking team is constantly alert to catch the signals of the batter. The bulk of this spy work falls to the lot of the coacher on third base, who is in a position to catch a glimpse of the catcher's signal to the pitcher and pass the signal across to the coacher on first who signals the right-handed batters what ball to expect.

The skill of some of these fellows in observing is wonderful and they learn to note and interpret the slightest physical signs. There was a coacher with the Chicago White Sox at one time who could tell every time the pitcher was going to pitch to the plate and when he was going to make a throw to catch a runner off first. He had discovered an odd little preliminary twitch of the pitcher's shoulder muscles when he got ready to pitch which he did not

reveal when he planned to throw to first and in this manner he could tell the base runner when he could start to steal second with a big lead off the base.

Many and ingenious have been the schemes evolved to steal signals. Perhaps the most noted case was the "Morgan Murphy case" in Philadelphia. At that time the Phillies had a "slaughter house row" of batters which routed all pitchers. Ten .300 hitters were on the club and some days nine of them were playing. Opposing teams grew suspicious. Trip after trip the visiting teams realized that the Phillies knew what balls were being pitched. I remember the Chicago club changed its signals four times in three days, changed in the middle of games, and still the Phillies spat contemptuously at the curves and took toe holds to hit the fast ones.

With every team in the circuit watching none could discover how the signals were being stolen, until one day someone noticed that Petey Chiles, coaching at third base, always kept one foot in the same spot no matter how much he jumped around. Interest centered upon Chiles. It was several days before suspicion became certainty. Then a bunch of players made a sudden rush, hurled Chiles out of the coaching box, and dug up a wooden box, covered with a light layer of dirt. Inside the box with an electric contrivance which caused a hammer to hit the top of the box. Wires were connected with it. They were dragged from the ground and traced out to the club house. It was discovered that Murphy, armed with powerful field glasses, had been sitting in the club house stealing the signals and sending them to Chiles by the electric device, and Chiles was signalling the batters. Murphy laughed as he told how he watched the Chicago players change signals between innings.

The discovery of this trickery caused something of a sensation and it was decided that it was too closely bordering upon crooked work to fit into the national sport. However, the science of signal stealing did not cease there. The next sensation was the exposure of the signal stealing scheme of the New York Yankees who were detected at somewhat the same kind of dodge as that which Murphy had used. Then the practice was forbidden entirely, although it was conceded that if a team could detect the signals of opponents merely by their own keenness of observation it was permissible.

Make Your Own Opportunity

(Continued from page 4)

dirigible is certain to bring recognition. Your true genius is not always a parlor ornament. Probably he could not tell you offhand where we get shellac from and what were the moral characteristics of the Neanderthal man. But it is a safe proposition that he knows how to do one thing well and isn't afraid to spend long hours in the doing of it. It hasn't occurred to him that the world is all wrong. He's been too busy to think about it.

Three centuries of experience have proved the truth of Algernon Sidney's observation that "God helps those who help themselves." If you wish Opportunity you had best make it yourself. And that contractor works fastest who builds with materials that lie close at hand.

Your Coupon Barrage Goes Over Again

Every reader of the WEEKLY who followed our "Buddy in the Barrel" series of advertising talks, published during March and April, will surely be interested in the page advertisement of Hart Schaffner & Marx appearing on the back cover.

This is the opening gun of an advertising campaign with us that will total close to \$10,000 during the year—

And, as they themselves say, it was your coupon barrage that finally turned the trick.

Don't think for a minute that we hadn't seen this concern before the occasion referred to in their advertisement.

Our advertising representative had called on them time after time—month after month—for nearly two years—trying to sell them—

But, like many other advertisers, they still doubted—doubted the permanence of the WEEKLY—doubted your interest in it. "The war was over." Many magazines founded on war interest had sprung up—and died. Would we last?

They didn't realize what our comradeship in the war meant and would always mean to us—nor did they realize that, as members of the Legion, we are not thinking alone of what we did for our country in the past, but what we can do at present and in the future.

We had shown them coupons before—quite a lot of them—

And letters, too, from our readers—and from their dealers—

But not enough—that's the point—not enough to convince them—

Until this spring—when, through your response to the "Buddy in the Barrel" series, we were able to take around a good big bundle—

Then it was "Kamerad"!

So again you see what your coupons and letters can do to help us increase our advertising—

Always providing we get enough of them—that's the vital factor—

As we've said before—*volume counts*.

What has been done in the case of this advertiser can be done with many—many others—

In fact, we'll go so far as to state that there is no national advertiser in the country whose business we can't secure for our WEEKLY—

If—ah, there's the rub—

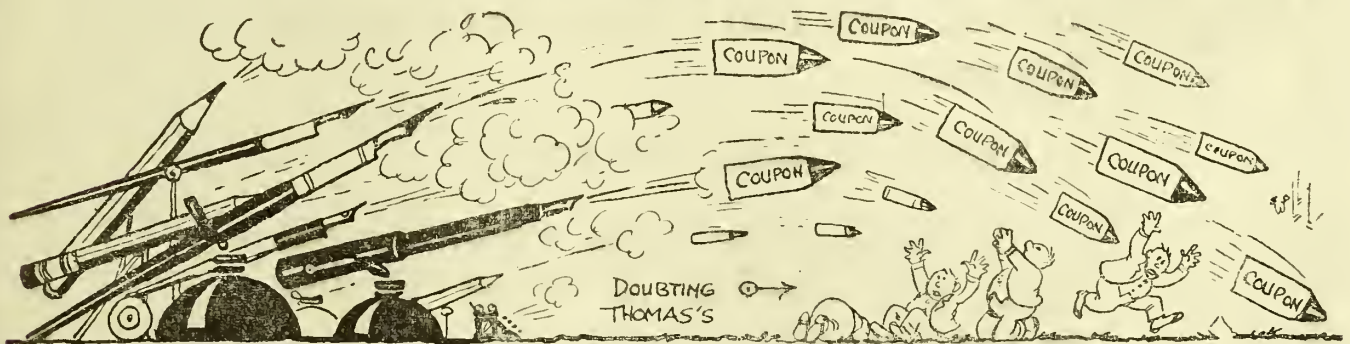
If—you'll give us enough coupons and letters to convince him that you really want to see his advertising in our pages.

A broad statement—comrades—but it's true.

THE ADVERTISING MANAGER

627 West 43d St., New York City.

Next Week—Advertising Call and Mess Call



Our Directory

These Advertisers support us—Let's reciprocate. And tell our AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY. Or tell the same thing to

AUTO ACCESSORIES

The B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co.	20
VV The Electric Storage Battery Co.	
Long-Mileage Tire & Rubber Co.	
New Era Tire Co.	18
Park Tire Co.	

AUTO TRUCKS

VVV The Autocar Company	
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BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

V American Publishing Co.	
P. F. Collier & Son Co.	19
V Independent Corporation	
Little Leather Library Corp.	
Nelson Doubleday, Inc.	

BANKING AND FINANCIAL

The Union Trust Co.	
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BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Calculator Corp.	
VV Comer Mfg. Co. (The)	
Hydro-United Tire Co.	16
V Long Eakins Co.	22
Mellinger Tire & Rubber Co.	17
New Era Tire Co.	
V Albert Mills	
V Standard Food and Fur Association	
V Strout Farm Agency	15
The J. R. Watkins Co.	

FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION

Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co.	
The Peters Cartridge Co.	

FOOD PRODUCTS

V The Genesee Pure Food Co.	
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HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

VV Hartman Furniture & Carpet Co.	
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V SERVICE STRIPE—AWARDED ADVERTISERS WITH US REGULARLY FOR OVER SIX MONTHS. VV THE TWO STRIPERS ARE GROWING IN NUMBER, AND THE VVV THREE STRIPERS ARE BEGINNING TO APPEAR.

We do not knowingly accept false or fraudulent advertising, or any advertising of an objectionable nature. See "Our Platform," issue of February 6, 1920. Readers are requested to report promptly any failure on the part of an advertiser to make good any representation contained in an advertisement in THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY.

Advertising rates: \$3.00 per agate line. Smallest copy accepted, 14 lines (1 inch). THE ADVERTISING MANAGER, 627 West 43d Street, N. Y. City.

"BE IT RESOLVED, that with a firm belief in the value of our magazine—THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY—as a national advertising medium; with the realization that due to limited subscription price and constantly increasing cost of production, the improvements which we desire to see in it will only be made possible through increased advertising revenue—and that increased advertising revenue depends primarily upon our support of advertisers in the WEEKLY—we hereby pledge our support and our patronage, as individuals, and as an organization, to those advertisers who use the columns of our official magazine—THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY."

Resolution passed unanimously at the Second National Convention of The American Legion.

INSIGNIA, MEMORIALS AND ORNAMENTS

VV American Legion, Emblem Dept. Inside front cover	
Flour City Ornamental Iron Co.	
VV C. K. Grouse Co.	20

JEWELRY

Burlington Watch Co.	
V Redding & Co.	20

MEN'S WEAR

The B. V. D. Company	
Hart, Schaffner & Marx	Back Cover
Kahn Tailoring Co.	
VV Lockhart Spiral Puttees, Inc.	
The Perkins-Campbell Co.	
Reliance Mfg. Co.	
Tutelman Bros.	22

MISCELLANEOUS

VV H. Clay Glover Co., Inc.	20
Lakoff Bros.	50
Lionel Strongfort	17

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Buescher Band Instrument Co.	
C. G. Conn, Ltd.	
Ludwig & Ludwig	
Moskowitz & Herbach	16

PATENT ATTORNEYS

VV Lacey & Lacey	15
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SCHOOLS AND INSTRUCTION

VV Benjamin N. Bogue	
Bliss Electrical School	

of Advertisers

them so by saying, when you write—"I saw your ad. in the salesman or dealer from whom you buy their products.

V Chicago Engineering Works	
VV Franklin Institute	15
V Alexander Hamilton Institute	
VV International Correspondence Schools	
V La Salle Extension University	
Patterson Civil Service School	18
VV William Chandler Peak	22
VV Marcus Lucius Quinn Conservatory of Music	
V Standard Business Training Institute	
VV Sweeney School of Auto-Tractor-Aviation	
V F. W. Tamblin	
U. S. School of Music	

SMOKERS' NEEDS

The American Tobacco Co., Inc.	
Fatima Cigarettes	17
VV General Cigar Co., Inc.	15
Murad Cigarettes	

SPORTS AND RECREATION

Harley-Davidson Motor Co.	
V Mead Cycle Co.	17

STATIONERY

VV Eaton, Crane & Pike Co.	18
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TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH

VV American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	
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TOILET NECESSITIES

V Allen's Foot Ease	
V The Pepsodent Co.	
V Simmons Hardware Co.	

TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION

U. S. Mail Line	
U. S. Shipping Board	21

TYPEWRITERS

V Smith Typewriter Sales Co.	
Typewriter Emporium	



You said we ought to be here

The other day the advertising man for the American Legion walked in on us. He had a big bundle under his arm

"Look at these," he said

We did; they were coupons cut from the Weekly, showing "Buddy in the Barrel"

Practically every one of these coupons sent in said Buddy ought to wear Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes and that we ought to advertise in the Weekly

That was enough for us; if you fellows feel that way—we feel the same way about it

So here we are

HART SCHAFFNER & MARX

Good clothes makers

CHICAGO

NEW YORK